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THE INDIAN RAILWAY

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"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,521—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

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LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

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Date of Sailing, 1905. Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
24th June	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
1st July	ARCADIA	6903	BRITANNIA	6963
8th "	CALEDONIA	7503	.....	.....
15th "	PENINSULAR	6994	MONGOLIA	6905
22nd "	ARCADIA	6903	.....	.....
29th "	ORIENTAL	6294	MARMORA	10509
5th Aug.	ARABIA	7992	.....	.....
12th "	PENINSULAR	6994	CHINA	7912
19th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
26th "	ORIENTAL	6294	MOLDAVIA	6500
2nd Sept.	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
9th "	PENINSULAR	6994	MACEDONIA	10512
16th "	CALEDONIA	7503	.....	.....
23rd "	ORIENTAL	6294	VICTORIA	6500
30th "	MALTA	6054	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

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Bombay, 30th May, 1905.

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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6639	Etienne	13th July 1905.
XAINTRAILLES	4,955	Sollier	10th Aug. 1905.
NERA	5,576	Schisilla	7th Sept. 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	5,916	Boyer	22nd July 1905.
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	19th Aug. "

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DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Moves	4,119	1st Oct. 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

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TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 335	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovich	6,056	20th July 1905.
* NIPPON	L. Solon	4,316	27th "
* CHINA	Tom uovich	4,000	20th Aug. 1905

* Will call at Fiume. † Will call at Karachi.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
AUSTRIA	R. Collodani	7,058	29th June.

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FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

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FOR SEYCHELLES ZANZIBAR AND MOMBASA.

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MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents
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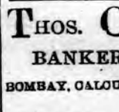

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Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year
NUBIA	Hy. Tait	3351	10th	July.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	5124	30th	July.
SOINDIA	Shafto Abroy	3108	2nd	Sept.
BRITANNIA	H. G. Garrick	3000	19th	Sept.
PERSIA	G. Mitchell	3300	7th	Oct.
ARABIA	G. Read	3503	25th	Oct.

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THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JUNE, 1905.

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WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,300 or Rs. 1,250 may be assured, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Payable at death, or in 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	46 8	30 6	30 7	64 5	47 0	37 12	30
21	22 1	46 4	30 14	30 15	64 5	47 5	37 13	31
22	22 9	50 0	27 7	31 7	64 5	47 10	37 15	32
23	23 1	50 13	29 0	31 8	64 5	47 13	38 1	33
24	23 9	51 8	29 10	31 7	64 13	48 1	38 4	34
25	24 3	52 5	29 4	29 0	64 15	48 6	38 7	35
26	24 11	53 2	29 15	29 0	64 15	48 8	38 10	36
27	25 5	54 0	30 10	29 2	65 1	48 8	38 14	37
28	25 15	54 14	41 6	29 13	65 4	48 9	39 2	38
29	26 9	55 12	42 1	29 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	39
30	27 4	56 13	42 12	30 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	40
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	30 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	41
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	31 6	66 0	49 8	40 5	42
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	32 2	66 4	49 12	40 12	43
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	32 15	66 8	50 2	41 2	44
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	33 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	45
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	34 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	46
37	33 6	64 12	48 15	35 8	67 7	51 2	42 11	47
38	34 8	65 16	49 14	36 6	67 14	51 12	43 6	48
39	35 8	67 0	51 3	36 9	68 4	52 4	43 15	49
40	36 11	68 12	52 8	36 11	68 11	52 14	44 10	50
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	36 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	51
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	36 14	69 13	54 5	46 6	52
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	36 12	70 6	55 0	47 3	53
44	42 5	74 13	57 7	37 0	71 0	55 14	48 2	54
45	43 14	76 7	58 13	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 0	55

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-6 during the life. Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 900 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 32-12.

30 PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System at Endowment Assurance specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developements and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and agenous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening, wasting discharges, revivifies losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GRAND AFTERNOON CONCERT.

AT THE CATHEDRAL BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL,

By Mr. CLAIBORNE DIXON (Baritone)

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 24th JUNE, at 6 P.M.

PROGRAMME.

1. Pianoforte Solo ..... (Selected) .....
Miss E. WALTON.
2. Song ..... (My Dream) ..... Tosti.
Mr. ZAL K. KABRAJI.
3. Song ..... The Priestess Gift ..... Gray.
Mrs. C. J. MICHAEL.
4. Song ..... The Bandolero ..... Stuart.
Mr. CLAIBORNE DIXON.
5. Song ..... Vainsire Song ..... Whishaw.
Miss P. K. KABRAJI.
6. Song ..... My Life for Thee ..... Adams.
Mr. H. S. HARRINGTON.

TEN MINUTES.

7. Pianoforte Solo ..... Selected .....
Miss E. WALTON.
8. Song ..... Chio Mai Vi Pone ..... Handel.
Mr. ZAL K. KABRAJI.
9. Song ..... "Where are you go" ..... —
Mrs. C. J. MICHAEL.
10. Long ..... Selected .....
Mr. H. S. HARRINGTON.
11. Song ..... "Venetian Boat Song" ..... Blumenthal.
Miss P. K. KABRAJI.
12. Song ..... "Ochi ne, Deare love" (Russian Old Song) ..... Arranged by Mori.
Mr. CLAIBORNE DIXON.

TICKETS—Rs. 1 Front Seats, Re. 1 Book Seats, at Messrs. SOUNDY & CO., and at the DOOR.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 1st till SATURDAY, the 15th proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
J. EGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 22nd June, 1905.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY TRADES ASSOCIATION.

THE Majority of business houses belonging to the above Association will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 26th INSTANT, being a Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

NOTICE is hereby given that ELIAS HAJEE ABDU-RAHIM, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, hath by Suit No. 176 of 1905, of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, duly instituted TO SELL to our client the undermentioned property. All persons thereto having or claiming any right, title or interest in or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of mortgage, sale, lease, gift, inheritance, lien, easement, incumbrance or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 66-67 Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the same (if any) will be considered as waived and the sale will be completed without any regard thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Vasandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Memon Wada Road in the Island and Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 439 square yards or thereabouts, Registered by the Authority under Ward B Nos. 520, 526, 527, Street Nos. 2007, 2008, 2009 and bounded on the West by Memon Wada Road, on the East by the property of Hajee Mangulas Nathunee, on the North by that of Ismail Haji Mahomed, and on the South by that of Parsottam Nagardas.—Dated this 23rd day of June, 1905.

THAKURDAS & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT, BOMBAY.

No. 186 of 1905.

In the matter of LUCHMINARAYEN SHEWCHAND, SHIWNARAYEN, BALKISON, BADRINARAYEN BALKISON, MURLIDHUR LUCHMINARAYAN, SUGANCHAND SHIWNARAYEN, RAMPERSHAD SHIWNARAYEN, DANGARSEEN JAYRAM and BALMUKAND, LUCHMINARAYEN of Bombay, Indore and Ahmednabad Traders, the said 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th Insolvents till lately carrying on business in co-partnership as Merchants Commission Agents and Shroffs at Marwari Bazar without the gate of Bombay, and also as Announced, to the name of LUCHMINARAYEN BHURANI the said 7th and 8th Insolvents jointly carrying on business as Mercantile, Commission Agents and Shroffs at Marwari Bazar without the gate of Bombay, in the name of GULABCHAND BHURANI and at Indore Camp and Indore City, in the name of HANGARSEEN BALMUKAND and GULABCHAND BHURANI respectively adjudged Insolvents,

NOTICE is hereby given that BUDRINATH PREMSUKH and others, the Petitioning Creditors and all other Creditors of the abovenamed Insolvents do appear before the Honourable Court on the Nineteenth day of July next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, either in person or by Counsel, and show cause if, any, they have, why the order made herein on the 2nd day of May, 1905, adjudicating the abovenamed Luckminarayen Shewchand an Insolvent should not be revoked or set aside, and why all other proceedings, if any, taken or had thereon should not be annulled and discharged so far as the said Insolvents Suganchand Shivnarayen and Ramprasad Shivnarayen are concerned.—Dated this 21st day of June 1905.

W. LANE,
Clerk of the Court.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of estates which have come under his charge:—

STEPHEN LANGTON, late Lieutenant in His Majesty's 92nd Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders, Natal Field.
JOSEPH MATHEW RODRIGUES, late of Bandra Christian Inhabitant.
NATHANIEL STEPHEN ALBERT, a Native Christian and late a Guard on the North Western Railway, Karachi.
THOMAS DOWGLASS LESLIE, late a Major in the Madras 20th Lancers (Gordon Horse).
DEVJIBHA JANGIMAL, late of Bombay Marwari Hindu Merchant.
DAMIAN FRANCIS D'SOUZA alias FRANK D'SOUZA, a bachelor, late of Bombay Portuguese Inhabitant, a Mechanical Engineer.
ANNIE CAROLINE D'SOUZA, (widow of the late ROMEO THOMAS D'SOUZA) of Bandra Christian Inhabitant.
DIOGO PAUL LOPES, late a Clerk in the employ of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.
GEORGE VANCE BUTCHER, late Sub Assistant Superintendent, Government Telegraphs, Jabow, Central India.

All persons having claims against being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed Estates are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the Assets of the Estates will be distributed and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

N. C. MACLEOD,
Ag. Administrator-General
Administrator-General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 19th June, 1905.

"THE RULERS AND THE RULED."

A criticism of the Demands of the National Indian Congress

BY

NASRULLAH KHAN OF SACHIN

Can be had from the following firms:—
Messrs. H. B. TARAPOREWALLA & Co.,
Meadows Street Fort, Bombay.
Messrs. KHAN BAHADUR G. M. MUNSHI & SONS,
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

PRICE ANNAS 8.

NOTICE.

CAPTAIN G. H. FARRELL, M.R.C.V.S., (Lond.), Watson's Annexe, Bombay, will be glad to select Racers, Polo Ponies, Chargers, Hacks, Carriage Horses, etc., for Up-country or Local Purchasers. All animals will be thoroughly examined as to soundness before purchase. Captain Farrell has had the unique advantage of having examined over 60,000 Russian Cobs which were shipped to South Africa during the Boer War and moreover to have been associated for upwards of 15 years with the late Mr. Ali Abdoolah, who was recognised to be one of the best, if not the best judge in India of Arab stores, and he feels sure that anyone entrusting him with a commission for the purchase of any class of animal will be well pleased with the result.

Captain FARRELL confines himself solely to Professional work and has no connection whatever with any commission stables nor does he do any dealing in horses.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

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Published as the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.
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Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
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Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1897 and 1904, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the totals for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1897 and 1904, respectively.
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SUBSCRIBERS who have hitherto been SUPPLIED with the "[illegible]" through the Cosmopolitan [illegible] are hereby notified that by applying to [illegible] they can be supplied with the Mercantile Register, Bombay Harbour, 19, Hornby Road, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—Cash only.] Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "TO BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it.—MARKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

ARRIVAL of NEW GOODS:—We are now showing an excellent and choice selection of E. P. Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, Table and Bed Linens, Crestonos, etc. Inspection invited. M. BRESLAUER & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

FLAT, Furnished, Rent Rs. 135, 2nd Floor, above Messrs. Dimar, suitable for a Married Couple with young children or small Chummery, directly open to the West Sea Breeze, also south. Good Drawing Room, delightfully Tiled Dining Room, available immediately and to 15th October. Apply to WATSON & Co., 1 Church Gate Street.

DR. GHEESTA, Dental-Surgeon, has REMOVED to No. 53, ESPLANADE ROAD Opposite Bombay Club and next to Currency Bank.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circle, opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and renovations. Rooms airy and commodious with bath rooms attached to each. Rates from Rs. 3-8-0 to Rs. 4-0-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly boarders and families taking a prolonged stay. Cuisine a speciality.—Apply to the MANAGER.

NURSE—WANTED, to take a Baby from the month, an ENGLISH NURSE. Age not under 30. Apply Mrs. BARRY, Green's Mansions, from 4 to 7 p.m.

WANTED a EUROPEAN or EURASIAN LADY to take charge of a Furniture Show Room. Salary up to Rs. 25. Apply to Box No. 3415 J., Advt-Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

ENGLISHMAN, highest references, desires APPOINTMENT in any respectable capacity.—"TRADESMAN," Care of this Office.

WANTED by an EXPERIENCED GRADUATE Students going up for Matric, F.E. or B.A. Examinations to be coached up in English, Mathematics and general subjects. Special Class for select pupils. Apply to Box "No 1234 A." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED FOREIGNERS, who want to learn English to talk and write. Hindustani also taught. Terms moderate. Attendance at home any time during day. Apply to Box "No. 1234. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

PETROL MOTOR-CAR BRAND.—Imported by THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ltd., Bombay. Price Rs. 1-6-0 per gallon at Bombay; Rs. 1-4-0 per gallon at Parsee Bazaar Street. Agents:—FAZULBHOY M. CHINOY and Co., Grabams Buildings, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

MANGOES! MANGOES!! 25 Bombay Alphonso Mangoes, Re. 1, 50 Bombay Alphonso Mangoes, Rs. 7. Railway Freight Free.—TUKINA and Co. Bombay.

LIFE INSURANCE.—Mr. E. P. HENDERSON, I. C. S., retd., is anxious that no applications for advice should be posted to him from India between 15th July and 15th August next, except as to any cases regarding which delay would be prejudicial. Urgent business will however, be attended to as usual. 42 Leicester Gardens London W.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY, from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co, Bombay.

SOMETHING NEW IN BOMBAY.—PORTRAIT PAINTING in oils on Photographic Basis as good as canvas. RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS have secured the services of a Special European Artist who is an expert in this class of painting, and has done plenty of work for the Royalty at Home. Terms nearly half the usual in this style. Please come and inspect a few samples & satisfy yourself.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Nippon Buildings, Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL 150° sold and by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ltd., and Messrs. Pullips and Co., Ltd., at Rs. 5-0-0 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

A GUIDE to HEALTH, WEALTH and Prosperity, pp. 100 gratis, post free. Apply to VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKER GOVINDJEE JAMNAGAR, KATHIAWAR.

REPAIRS OF Re. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 23 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and is still going strong of all parts. J. H. Gardener, 15, Forbes Street, Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Mohamedan Servants, patronised by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Cleaners and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee, Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1874.

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THERAPION is sold by principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England 2/9 or 4/6. In ordering, state which of the three numbers required, and observe that the word "Therapion" appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine bottle, under the order of His Majesty's Hon. Privy Council, and without which it is a forgery.

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A SAFE REMEDY
FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES

If you suffer from any disease due to be impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVER

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
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ECZEMA,	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS,
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SKIN & BLOOD	AND
DISEASES,	SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mrs. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'" —June 13, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor*, the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can with the utmost confidence recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

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NEVER FOUND OUT [illegible]

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
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The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

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ORDINARY RESERVE FUND .. " 9,720,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS ..... " 660,000

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Sub-Manager
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Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 8,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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THE food for Brain and Nerve Fag.

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Mr. Cole.
(From a Photo.)

"I must own that I did not believe in Doan's Backache Kidney Pills when I first heard of them, but after suffering so many years it is little wonder that I at least yielded and tried this medicine. After having used the pills a few days, I arose one morning, for the first time for years, without a pain in my back. Even then I hardly believed that the pills were curing me, and I said to myself, 'The pain will come back again in a day or two, I daresay.' However, week after week went by, and still there was no sign of the old pain returning; all the while my general health was improving, and the symptoms of kidney disease were yielding before Doan's Pills. At last there was no more urinary trouble, the circulation of the blood was good, and my appetite returned,—in short, I was restored to splendid health. You would be surprised, gentlemen, if you could see how well I look now in comparison with what I did before using your medicine. Doan's Pills have made a new man of me, and I heartily wish the medicine every success. Yours faithfully, (Signed) RICHARD COLE."

October 5th, 1903.—On this date—over two years after—we received the following interesting letter from Mr. Cole: "Dear Sirs,—It gives me great pleasure to be able to tell you that the good your Doan's Backache Kidney Pills did me, **over two years ago**, has proved lasting, for I am still enjoying splendid health to-day. I shall never forget the morning when, after I had been using Doan's Pills a few days, I arose from my bed—for the first time for many years—without a dull ache and pain in my back. It has never returned since."

"I am sending you my photograph, which you are quite welcome to use if you care to. Believe me, yours gratefully, (Signed) RICHARD COLE."

A sample box of this medicine will be sent free, on application to FOSTER-McCLELLAN Co., 8, Wells Street, Oxford Street, London.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JUNE 22.

SECURITIES—

2 1/2 per cent. Consols	89 1/2	= — 1/16
2½ do. Rentes	98 1/2 exd.	= — 1/4
3 1/2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	105 3/4	= unchanged
3 1/2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	85 5/8	= do

SILVER—

Spot in London	27 1/3	= unchanged
2 months hence	26 15/16	= do
Spot in New York	58 3/4	= — 1/8

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25-16	= — 1/2
Berlin "	20'47	= — 1/4
New York Demand	4'87	= — 1-8

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	2 1/2 per cent	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	2 per cent	= do
3 " " " Fine Trade Bills	2 1/8 per cent	= do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	2 3/8 per cent	= do
	2 5/8 per cent	= do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	1 1/8 per cent	= unchanged
7 day market loans	1 1/2 per cent	= do

Extra Council Bills allotments on Bombay, Rs. 3,00,000 at Is 4 1-32d

SUGAR—

German granulated 1st marks 14 1/2 sellers, tones teady,

METALS—

Copper Brazilers £ 73 0 0
Yellow metal 6 3-8d

LINSEED—

Linseed Bold 42 1/2 done, tone easier

COFFEE—

Coffee in New York, 7 11/16 unchanged

ARRIVAL—

Steamer—Imperator

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed hardening. East Indian quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 10,000 bales. Spot 4'91 — 2. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 3-16 plus 1-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 1 000 bales. Imports 20,000 bales. Futures closed strong.

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
4'92	4'91	4'91
+6	+6	+7
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov	Nov-Dec,
4'90	4'90	4'90
+8	+7	+7
Dec-Jan.	Jan-Feb.	Feb-March,
4'90	4'90	4'91
+7	+6	+7

Afloat in Harbour for Europe	...	3,180
China, Japan, and Coast Ports	...	19,897

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—Firm.

Estimated sales	10,000	bales
Imports	32,000	"

June-July	July-Aug	Aug.-Sept
4'92	4'91	4'91
+6	+6	+7
Sept.-Oct,	Oct.-Nov	Nov-Dec,
4'90	4'90	4'90
+8	+7	+7
Dec-Jan,	Jan-Feb.	Feb-March,
4'90	4'90	4'91
+7	+6	+7

COTTON.—The market closes firmer with a good business doing in ready cotton.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

Bengal, H.-G. (Ry. terms)	...	179	189 ...
Bengals, M. G. (Ry. terms)	..	189	179 ...
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	...	188	178 ...
Comrawutie (descriptions) M.-G.	...	195	187 ...
Khandeish, (M.-G.)	...	...	184 178
Julgaum (M.-G.)	...	...	186 180
Khamgaum, fair staple (M.-G.)			
Karanja do. (M.-G.)		196	188 ...
Akola do. (M.-G.)			
Oomra, good staple (M.-G ...)		...	... ...
Dhamongaum Poolgaum (M.-G.)		199	192 ...
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	...	205	198 ...
Broach (M.-G.) ...	...	222	216 ...
Bhownugger (M.-G.)	...	199	191 ...
Do (H.-G.) ...	...	196	188 189
			F.G.F.
Dharwar (S.-G.)...	...	213	211
Westerns ...	...	197	191

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED.—The market opened steady after our last report, but has gradually given way during the week owing to the fall in prices advised from the Home markets. The decline here has been about 2 annas per cwt. and to-day we close as under.

RAPESEED.—The market has been quiet with little doing and prices are unchanged,

POPPYSEED has been quiet but steady with a moderate business doing at our quotations.

Castorseed.—The market has been firm throughout the week and rates have advanced from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 2 per candy with business passing.

WHEAT has been quiet but steady during the interval with a moderate business doing in ready. For forward there is nothing doing and the quotation is nominal.

	Rs.	a.	p.	
LINSEED—Tone quiet but steady.				
Ready	7	6	0	
Forward September	7	12	6	
RAPESEED.—Tone dull.				
Brown Cawnpore, Ready ...	6	8	0	
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready	7	0	0	
Yellow Guzarat, Ready ...	7	2	0	
POPPYSEED—Tone quiet but steady.				
Ready	7	12	0	
CASTORSEED—Tone firm.				
Ready	31	0	0	
White Delhi Ready ...	4	11	0	per cwt
Do Forward Do, ...	4	11	0	"
Jubbulpore Pessi	30	0	0	per candy

Week's arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay :—

Cotton	40,743 bales
Wheat	194,305 cwts
Linseed	50,892 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	11,927 "
Gingellyseed	1,308 "
Poppyseed	17,191 "
Groundnuts	1,121 "
Castorseed	8,387 "
Rice	16,234 "
Myrabollams	5,832 "
Cottonseed	25,588 "
Mowrasseed	4,784 "
Gram	37,176 "
Joowar	23,371 "
Maize	Nil "

FREIGHTS.

We have again to report a very dull week in this market, and the absence of rain has rendered business almost impossible, as seeds are firmly held. Rates have daily shown a somewhat easier tendency, and from 13s 6d at the opening, July shipment has at the close been done at 13s. June is also dull and 6d lower.

The following fixtures are reported.

Amaryllis 13s. 6d. p p. 14s 2 p. p. June-July
Augustus 13s, 6d. 2 p.p. July.

MONEY.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	9th March	2 1-2 per cent,	
Bank of Bombay	do 14th April	5	do.
Bank of Bengal	do 27th April	4	do.
Bank of Madras	do 15th June	5	do.

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 10th June as compared with that of the 3rd June :—

LIABILITIES.			
Public Deposits	Rs	8,36,359	Decrease
Other Deposits	"	1,08 599	do
Sundries	"	33,360	Increase
ASSETS.			
Government Securities ...	Rs	3 75 783	do.
Other Authorized Securities ...	"	91,884	Decrease
Credits on Securities	"	.....	
Loans, do. ...	"	4,08,307	do.
Bills discounted & purchased ...	"	18,85 217	do.
Balance with other Banks ...	"	93,205	Increase
Sundries	"	15 645	do
Cash	"	37,453	Decrease

The Bank of Bombay weekly cash balance is unchanged and the Bank rate is also unchanged at 5 per cent. per annum.

The Bank of Bengal weekly Cash balance is 15 lakhs up and the Bank rate remains at 4 per cent per annum

The Bank of Madras weekly Cash balance is 4 lakhs up, and the Bank rate was reduced on the 15th instant to 5 per cent per annum.

COUNCIL BILLS.

The total amount of Council Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday last was 33 lakhs. At the weekly bidding on Wednesday, the Secretary of State offered 30 lakhs for tender, of which amount 21 80 lakhs was taken in Bills at 1s. 4d. and 8 10 lakhs in Telegraphic Transfers at 1s. 4 32d, tenderers at these rates receiving 8 per cent. The amount advertised for sale next week is 30 lakhs. To-day 3 lakhs extra Bills are advised as given on Bombay at 1s. 4 1-32d.

The mail of the 9th June brings £2,40,000 silver and £70,000 gold for Bombay and £50,000 gold for Calcutta, and the following Council Bills.

Calcutta	Rs.	2,50,000
Bombay	"	15,90,000
Madras	"	5,50,000
Total...	Rs.	33,90,000

The mail of the 16th June brings £70,000 silver and £60,000 gold for Bombay and the following Council Bills.

Calcutta	Rs.	9,50,000
Bombay	"	14,10,000
Madras	"	4,70,000
Total...	Rs.	28,30,000

The mail of the 23rd June brings £70,000 silver and £87,600 gold for Bombay and £40,000 silver and £30,000 gold for Calcutta and the following Council Bills,

Calcutta	Rs.	7,00,000
Bombay	"	14,80,000
Madras	"	2,40,000
Total...	Rs.	24,80,000

EXCHANGE.

The Secretary of State sold the 30 lakhs Council Drafts offered on Wednesday last at 1s. 4d. Demand and 1s. 4 1-32d. Telegraphic. The sterling market has been quiet but steady during the week, and all Banks have been offering to sell T. T. ready, and on to the end of August at 1s. 4d., and Demand at 1s. 4 1-32d., but only a small business has been done. There is some enquiry for this and next month at 1s. 4 1-32d. but the rate is not available. Forward T.T. is offered at 1s. 4 1-32d. for November to the beginning of next year, but there are few buyers. For 3 months' sight credits we quote 1s. 4 5-32d. but bills are scarce. The following are closing quotations.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T.E.	...	...	1s 4. 1-32d.
Bank Demand ...	...	...	1s 4. 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight			D.A. 1s 4 [illegible] d.
Do. do	do.	do.	... 3-4
French Francs 3 do.	do.		137
Marseilles do.	do.		15?
Hongkong 30 Days Sight			... 192 1-2
Shanghai 30		do.	... 149
Japan 30		do.	... [illegible]

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The [illegible] has been quiet during the interval. The fluctuations again light. At the beginning of the week prices ruled steady at 99.6 for cash and the settlement, but there was little doing. On Wednesday, owing to some rather heavy buying in Calcutta, the rate advanced to 99.8 and on Thursday to 99.9 for cash. To-day we quote as under with a small business passing.

3 per cent. cash	98-11
3 1-2 per cent.	98-10
3 per cent. ready	88-9

	Repayable	Rate
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust ...	1933	104 0
4 per cent " " ...	1937	105 0
4 Per cent " " ...	1938	105 0
4 per cent " " ...	1939	105 0
3 per cent Bombay Municipal ...	1926	94 0
3 per cent " " ...	1927	94 0
3 per cent " " ...	1928	94 0

BOMBAY, JUNE 23.

WEATHER.

Since we last wrote there is little change to report in the weather conditions. More rain has fallen on the West Coast, and occasional scattered showers in land, but no general rain is reported, and there seems little likelihood of the expected monsoon getting in yet. As we said last week, a late burst will probably be more beneficial than an early one followed by a long break, but the continued absence of rain is causing much anxiety in some quarters.

COTTON.

During the past week there has been a reaction in the American markets, and Spot Cotton in New York declined 15 points, July futures also showing a fall of 24 points. To-day, however, there is a smart rise of 20 points in Spot, and 33 points in July futures. Liverpool was closed on Friday and Saturday, but on re-opening on Monday showed an advance of 16 points in Spot and 15 points in futures, this being due to the rise in America towards the close of last week. Since then the market has been easier and some of this rise was lost, but to-day's telegrams are stronger. Weather reports from America are conflicting according to private advices received, as "favorable" and "unfavorable" conditions are said to exist. Reuter reports favorable weather. At any rate, the "bull" party, who [illegible] to ground early in the week, have again been [illegible] said, put up rates, but, as we have previously said, fluctuations must mark the course of the market when speculation reigns supreme. It is reported here that a "corner" is expected in New Orleans in July.

The following are the daily quotations for Spots in Liverpool, and New York Middling American :—since the last mail :—

Liverpool.	New York.
16th closed	9'15
" 17th "	9'15
" 19th...4'99	9'15
" 20th...4'95	9'15
" 21st...4'93	9'00
" 22nd...4'91	9'20

The following are the daily quotations for futures in Liverpool for June-July, and New York for July :—

Liverpool.	New York.
June 16th closed	8'93
" 17th "	8'92
" 19th...8'86	8'55
" 20th...8'82	8'50
" 21st...8'78	8'40
" 22nd...8'83	8'73

The local market has been steady during the interval, and considerable business has been done by exporters in ready cotton. The demand has run on Bengals, Oomras and Broach chiefly, but other descriptions have also been enquired for, a fair business has been done in consignments for Japan. Mills have been buying quietly, and altogether the offtake [illegible] the average for some time past. [illegible] contracts for this month's delivery, prices have advanced Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy.

The "Spot" market for New Coup has fluctuated, [illegible] reports, and closed Broach for 15th 25th March delivery [illegible] Rs. 240 early in the week, fully [illegible] 15th-20th January delivery as the [illegible] being quoted Rs. 159. During, however, the decline in prices in America the market was [illegible] but there was no business in [illegible] day the market [illegible] Bulls have [illegible]

The following are the [illegible]

Cotton	5,173 bales.
Wheat	21,421 cwts.
Linseed	3,415 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	1,417 do
Gingellyseed	155 do
Poppyseed	2,476 do
Groundnuts	102 do
Castorseed	1,378 do
Rice	446 do
Myrabollams	621 do
Cottonseed	2,559 do
Mowrasseed	1,177 do
Gram	7,893 do
Joowar	2,647 do
Maize	nil

BULLION.

The silver market has fluctuated within narrow limits during the week. A good deal of silver is to be cleared for up-country during the settlement which is now going on. The offtake continues unchanged. The following are closing prices:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	2	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	2	9
Bombay do.	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	2	0
Do Dragons	15	0	0
Silver ex-duty Ready	68	6	0
Do, 1st settlement	68	8	0

PIECE GOODS.

The market continues quiet all round for spot goods owing to the absence of demand from the Up Country markets. Prices are for the most part unchanged, and nominal. There is no enquiry for forward delivery at anything like the rates asked.

LOCAL YARNS.

The following telegrams have been received from China, since the last mail left :—

	Unsold	Unclosed	Weekly Sales
Shanghai	47,000	3,000	
Hong Kong	Telegram not	received.	

The local market has been steady to firm during the interval with a very good enquiry for 20' s.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL.—The Market was steady during the early part of the week, but later on, owing to weaker advices, and lower quotations from Reuter's, it has been unsettled, and there is no forward business doing.

IRON AND STEEL.—The market is very quiet, and dealers are waiting for the burst of the monsoon.

SPELTER, PIGLEAD AND QUICKSILVER are unchanged.

COALS.

There is little improvement to report in this market during the week, and the business done has been mostly of a retail character except a lot of 2,000 tons Heilger's Anthracite, forward at Rs 10-12 per ton. Small sales have been made of Deshergher at Rs. 12-8 and Jardine's at Rs. 12. The better qualities of coal are scarce, but low qualities have been offering without finding buyers.

Imports of coal into Bombay during May this year as compared with same period last year.

	1905 Tons.	1904 Tons.
Bengal	94,850	102.540
Japanese	4,000	Nil
English	9,024	2,910
America	Nil	500
	108,484	105,950

SHARES.

The market is steady and Mill shares are improving in prices. Bank of Bombay have advanced to Rs, 1,390. In miscellenous list, Alcock Ashdown are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 281, Badhan Piles at Rs. 142. Bombay Burmahs are steady at Rs. 2900, quarter shares have changed hands at Rs. 2,285, Bombay Flours have changed hands at Rs. 680. Kemps are weak at Rs. 225. Oriental Life are unchanged at Rs. 138, Phillips at Rs. 51, Port Canings at Rs. 447 1/2. Treachers are weak at Rs. 570. Bombay Telephones are reported to have changed hanged hands at Rs 29 1/2. In Mill Companies Alliance have improved to Rs. 2,45 Bombay United to Rs. 515, Bombay Cotton Manufacturing to Rs. 620, Central Indias to Rs. 1,880. Chinas to Rs, 880. Connaughts are in demand at Rs, 550, Colaba Land and Mill Shares are steady at Rs. 695. Coorla Mill Shares to Rs. 790. Currimbhais have jumped up to Rs. 925 X. D. David Mill Shares after touching Rs. 390 have again improved to Rs. 402 1/2, to Rs. 405. Empress Mill Shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 375. Jamji Petits at Rs. 970. Hindustan have improved to Rs. 610, Howard and Bullough in the beginning of the week were reported to have changed hands at Rs. 530 and later on they have improved to Rs. 550. Imperials are unchanged at Rs, 175. Indian Manufacturing have advanced to Rs. 760. James Greaves are steady at Rs. 450. Jamsheds have gradually improved to Rs. 220, Jewraj Baloo are unchanged at Rs 435. Jubilee have improved to Rs, 540. Khatau Mankanjee to Rs. 520. Leopolds have changed hands at Rs. 102. Lukmidas have jumped up to Rs. 580. Manockji Petits have kept steady at and about Rs. 2,745 Morarji Goculdas have improved to Rs 2,185. Sholapurs are in demand at Rs. 2,650. New Great Eastern have changed hands at and about Rs. 220 Presidency have improved to Rs 880, Queen to Rs 875, Ripon to Rs 835 Sassoon Cotton have changed hands at Rs 895 Soonderdas at Rs 135, Southeran Marathas at and about Rs 202 1/2, Standards have improved to Rs 760, Swadeshes to Rs. 1,350 Western Indias to Rs. 620; Kotinoors at Rs. 645, Laksmi Cotton have ruled at and about Rs. 1,220, Ahmedabad advances at and about Rs. 700. In Press Companies Moffusils are quiet at Rs. 575, New Borars at Rs. 507 1/2, Indian Cotton at Rs. 145. In Railway Companies Ahmedabad Prantej are unchanged at Rs, 526, Tapti Valleys have improved to Rs. 420, and are in demand at that rate. Ahmedabad Dholks have changed hands at Rs, 93. The rest are unchanged but steady at previous quotations.

CONSTIPATION AND PILES.

YEARS OF SUFFERING ENDED.

AN ENGINEMAN'S TESTIMONY.

Mr. Wm. Wallace, an Engineman, on the B.-N. Railway, writes from Chakradharpore as follows :—

To—THE BILE BEAN CO., LD.,
30, STRAND ROAD,
Calcutta.

Dear Sirs,

I beg to inform you of the good your Bile Beans have done me. For years I suffered from constipation and piles. I felt dull and heavy, had no appetite, and suffered great pain. As I could not eat, my strength and weight fell off very seriously. I began to take your Bile Beans some months back. They soon worked a marvellous change in me, and by perseverance they rid me of both, piles and constipation. My appetite has also been restored, and I am now always ready for my meals. So beneficial have Bile Beans proved to me that during three months my weight has increased by 31lbs. I am in good health, but should not like to be without Bile Beans so please send by return [illegible] six bottles. I have recommended them to several people with good results. Make any use you please of this letter. It is but a poor return for the good your medicine has done me.

I beg to remain,
Your grateful servant,
(Sd.) WM. WALLACE.

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It is surprising how many people, instead of using medicines discovered by the light of recent science, apply to their ailments so-called remedies which make a boast that they have been in use 50 or 60 years. These have had their day, but like the stage coach and sail

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WARE COTTON CLOTHS, for they are apt to give you chills, which can be guarded against if you

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FIRST APPEARED IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OF MAY 22.

SECOND APPEARED ON MAY, 29TH.

THIRD APPEARED ON JUNE 5TH.

FOURTH APPEARED ON JUNE 12TH.

FIFTH APPEARED ON JUNE 19TH.

SIXTH WILL APPEAR ON JUNE 26TH.

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5. The Sportsman—The Man who Loves Racing, by.....E. H. Cooper
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By one who has seen many great Races and knows the foremost riders of the day.

8. Racing as a National Sport.....by Frederick Adye.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.

BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EASTERN AGENTS.

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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS PUBLICANS LONDON

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Gogovale, 3038 tons, Captain J C Rogers, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Hild, 719 tons, Captain J Salvesen, sailed yesterday for Bangkok, with a general cargo.

THE H I S N Co's steamer Linga, 943 tons, Captain R J Rickford, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Firozi, 2095 tons, Captain A B Watson, will sail to-day for Jeddah, &c, with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Rajput, 3615 tons, Captain Geo Craig, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 27th May via coast ports, with a general cargo and coal and 11 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

In the Steamer.

R I M S Hardinge.....Comdr Newton.....R I M

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Canning.....Comdr A J Marshall.....R I Marine
R I M S Investigator.....Comdr H M Heming.....Surveyi Steamer
R I M S Sphinx.....Lt Comdr A S Balfour.....R I Marine
R I M S Comet.....Lieut Comdr A Hamilton.....R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats.....Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JUNE 23.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
India	3591	Forbes			M M & Co
Eilen (bque)	414	Soug			H J Clark
Bombaraia	1516	Teye			A Strandee
Bassombe	2433	Wisson			K N & Co
Follata	2701	Wrindebank			M M & Co
Montrave	1110	Coates	R S ports	2-3 B P S N	& Co
Sirdhana	2074	Robinson			M M & Co
Gogovale	3038	Gogoo	Andrew Yule		& Co
Dido	3127	Pleasering			F M & Co
Sirsa		1275	Chappell		M M & Co
Nilmah	2412	Hoss	W & A Gibson		& Co
Shirala	3800	Brown	M Mackenzie		& Co
Onipanta	3420	Hill	M Mackenzie		& Co
Hela	2422	Rice	M Mackenzie		& Co
Goalpara	1359	...utbush			M M & Co
Kerbala	1468	Ramage			M M & Co
Augustus	3071	Bockhot			Mouthy & Co
Malta		3900	Peters		H P & O Co
Caledonia		3529	Tocqu		P & Co
Rajput		3615	Craig		P & O Co
Pekin		2625	Cocke		P & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destinations.	Date.	Agents.
B	Clan Lindsay	3499	Mcmahon	...avre		& Co
U	E H City of Vienna	3717	Morrison	R Can	2-6	R M & Co
	D&E	Ville de Tamatave	2993	Tancolier	D'kirk	26 K N & Co
F	Tabaristan	3173	Paramar	Dublin	1-7	E L ...a & Co
H	Firozi	2095	Watson		Aden	3-6 B & P S N Co
K	Ula	3426	Livingston	Swan		30-6 M M & Co
M	Arcadia	3843	Clifton	Rotterd'm		1-7 P & O Co
P	Amaryllis	238	Lash	...antwerp	27	J Mackintosh & Co
O	Wharfedale	1851	Newton	Antwerp		5-7 ... & Co
						R A. Wilkie

P. D. H. W.

Bahaduri	829	Fakeera	Kchi	24/6
Sabarmati	1...	Ahmed	Marmagao	24-6 Shipl & Co
Puri	643	Ahmed	Jangra	23-6 Shipl & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

3	Mazagon	3279	tall	China 24-6 P & O Co
4	Idar	2616	aline	Hull 23-6 ... k Nixon & Co
5	Doromandel	3763	Mosford	Ch...a 27-6 P & O Co
6	Havraline	3541	Cassin	...kirk 1-7 J M & Co
7	Austria	4579	Collesani	25 6 A Lloyd's S N Co
7	Southgate	3576	Thompson	Trieste 1-7 T & R Co
8	Clan Robertson	3108	Cay	Mars illes 25-6 F M & Co
10&11	Lowenburg	3004	Lunde	K'ch'l 1-7 Glade & Co
12	Egypt	4178	London	London 24-6 P & O Co

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
23	Rajput s	Craig	Calcutta, May 27
	Caledonia s	Tocque	London, June 2

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	City of Agra s	Browne	Birkenhead
	Linga s	Rickford	Karachee
	Hild s	Salvesen	Bangkok
	Nera s	Somma	Marseilles

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Firozi, Watson, for Jeddah, &c
" Gogovale, Rogers, for Calcutta

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Grant, arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the morning of the 22nd instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Urquhart, arrived at Suez on the evening of the 21st instant.

HONGKONG, JUNE 23.

The P and O Co's steamer Tientsin, arrived here this afternoon

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer Capri, left Singapore for Bombay on the 22nd instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Chios, from Bombay arrived at Hongkong on the afternoon of the 22nd instant.

DIVINE SERVICE.

I SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, JUNE 25.

ST. THOMAS CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Woodward in E
Hymns—34, 313, and 191.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—Camidge
Anthem—
Hymns—293, 161 and 370
Collections for—A C S
Daily Matins at 9-45 a.m. and Evensong at 5.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

7-15 a.m.—Litany, Holy Communion and Sermon.
4-30 p.m.—Service for the young
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Collections for Church Expenses and Poor.

ST. NICHOLAS' SEAMEN'S CHURCH, (Frere Road.)

6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. PETER'S MAZAGON.

6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Matins.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist and Choral
6 p.m.—Evensong Choral—Preacher Rev Father Langmore
Alms for Choir and Organ.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, Colaba Causeway.

8 a.m.—Parade Service—Preacher—Rev A W mell
6 p.m.—Evening Service—Preacher—Rev D Macnichan
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
5-40 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.
6-30 to 9-30 p.m.—Social Hour.
(Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens, Byculla.
9-30 a.m.—Preacher—Rev A J Revnell
6 p.m.—Preacher—Rev A J Revnell
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.

THE UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, (Waudby Road.)

8 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m.—United Service (St Andrew's Church)
5 p.m.—Fellowship Association.
6 p.m.—Evening Service—Rev Alex S Crichton.
Hymns—3, 3, 118 and 253.
Psalm—148 2nd version

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Matins
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral.
4-15 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.

7-30 a. m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Hymns—176, 320 and 221.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon
Hymns—164, 189 and 297
Offertory for Church Expenses

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, (Church of Scotland.)

11 a.m.—Joint Morning Service.
6 p.m.—Evening Service
Psalm—87.
Hymn—2.3.
Hymn—195.
Hymn—244.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL, (Madras Time)

8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the rev T Davis, CMS

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH BANDRA.

11-15 a.m.—Matins, Sermon and Holy Communion

HIGH COURT.—June 24.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice BATCHELOR.

For an Exparte Decree.

840/04—Mulla ... M—Natu al vs Mathuradas Raghunathdas and ... Natu and Co.

63-05—Ahmed H Dossa ... Co—Soolieman Rahimtoola and others vs Sailey ... Co—Soolieman Rahimtoola and Co.

Suits for hearing and ... disposal.
Long Causes.

854/04-346/05—M B Chotia—Bomanji Bhagoji Rustomji Pestonji Boughong ... Ahmed Jan Chotia vs Payne and Co—Parsheard

149-05—J P Dastur—Percy Herbert Jiura vs Michael ... and others—Misra and M—Part heard.

2-05—Captain and V—Jugjiwandas Karamchand vs Purshotam Canji and another—Captain F and D.

249-02—Framjee H and K—Edulji Cowasji and others vs Waljee Mataurdas and others—Raghavaya and H E G and W—T Anjee and Co

402-03—Behramji M and K—Khadeejabai widow vs Roorbai, widow and others—Captain and V

174-05—Maiji and D—Hajl Rezgulla Vallee Gulland others vs Yeamuba, widow and others—Jamala and V

473-1902-04—Tyabji D and Co—Castor Mearaj and others vs Haji Tar ... and others—Unvala and P.

474-1903-04—Tyabji D and Co—Castor Mearaj and others vs Kassim Hasuli ... and others—Unvala and P.

568-04—Payne and Co—Maiji and D—Valli Mahomed Haji Bawa and others vs Haji Sumy Haji Karri and another—Matubhoy J and ...

770-03—Ardeser H Dass Co—Hasirdas ... ram Bhagwanda and another vs Shivlal Jodhraj Shrafi.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR T. W. CUFFE, A. D. C, COMMANDING So. L. H.

Bombay, June 24 1905.

The Range at Colaba will be reserved for the Monthly Challenge Cup and Practice this Saturday afternoon the 24th instant from 4 p.m.

By Order,

... Capt.,
... Regt.

BLUTHNER'S PIANOS ARE IDEAL PIANOFORTES.

THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES must not be classed with the productions by makers who are keen in the battle-royal of competition as to who could produce an inferior Piano at the smallest possible cost. Mr. JULIUS BLUTHNER has secured the World's Highest honours by dint of energy and determination to perfect his productions and to construct Musical Instruments in accordance with the most approved modern standards and requirements worthy of the name of Pianofortes and to sell them at a moderate price which, compared with public waste of money on worthless articles, is not an excessive sum. The Bluthner Pianofortes are the only Instruments which will help to radically change one's whole life in the matter of Music in a few days. The mysterious secret of their wonderful success and their wonderful influence on Musical people is their marvellous Brilliancy, Sweetness and sympathy in Tone. The actions of the Bluthner Pianofortes being soft, easy and uniform, have the effect of rousing the pupil and the musician from careless interest to the highest possible attainment which natural ability warrants. They are the only Pianos, specially built for India, possessing soulful music in every string. All musicians regard the time when they started using a Bluthner Pianoforte as the best days of their lives.

SOLE AGENTS.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1905.

AMBULANCE DOGS.

In the classic ages dogs were enrolled among the combatants of an army, and did their duty bravely and well, if we may trust Greek heroic poetry and our own belief in dog-nature. They were used in the siege of Troy, and in the Persian conquest of Egypt. Sparta turned them on the Thebans at Mantinea and that fine old soldier, Philip of Macedon kept a troop of large hounds to guard his camp. The Gauls frightened the intrusive Roman legionaries by a display of hounds trained to move in ranks like soldiers. Dogs were placed as guards in towers and to give notice of the approach of the enemy. Even as late as the fifteenth century they were employed to fight in the battles that raged among the numerous French kingdoms, Swiss hounds proving themselves particularly effective, Columbus did not hesitate to employ them in fighting the inhabitants of the New World that he had discovered. Their place in his army was behind the cavalry and in the same proportion. Pizarro followed his example, and used them against the Indians in Peru; there the dogs fought with such distinction that the King of Spain decreed them a pension. Our own Henry VIII. offered the gallant Charles the Fifth four thousand war dogs to help him against Francis I. Though that was the age of chivalry, and Francis and Charles were its very flower, they seem to have felt no shrinking from using dogs against men in war. Of course as sentinels they have been of untold value, and Napoleon himself recognised this when he directed just before Aboukir, that all the dogs of Alexandria—and they were probably as numerous then as they are to-day—should be tied up where they could give the alarm. The Russians in the Turkish war of nearly thirty years ago and the Austrians still later found them useful in preventing ambuscades. Dogs are to-day trained by one agency or another to act as sentinels or as scouts and to guard baggage, carry messages and be generally reliable messengers. All this and more we gather from an article in "Scribner" on "The use of Dogs in War" by Lieutenant O. N. Barney of the United States Army, who has studied the new departure in the utilisation of dogs as assistant, searchers for the wounded on the battlefield, when the cannon's roar is silenced. This is but an adaptation of the system taught by the monks of St. Bernard to their dogs, who were sent to find men lost in the snow drifts.

Germany took the lead in this beneficent work by founding the "Deutscher Verein fur Sanitatshunde" a society which trains dogs to search for any wounded men who have escaped the notice of the Red Cross bearers on the battlefield. Each company of the Sharp-Shooters has two of these war dogs, and the most elaborate rules for the management and training of the animals are promulgated. Their duty in peace time includes attendance on sentinels and communicating between outposts, but they are also trained to find wounded soldiers. The field trial of German Ambulance Dogs that took place at Coblentz in 1899 gave conclusive proof of the excellence of their training. Two hundred soldiers were placed in concealed spots in the woods and no less than five hundred stretcher-bearers set out with torches and lauterns to find them. The wood was, moreover, alive with officers mounted and on foot as observers. But the four dogs told off to discover the wounded men worked steadily until they found every one in pitch darkness, and in spite of the various distracting groups. Two hundred other men were posted on the glacis in ambulance and stretcher-bearers sent to bring them in. They failed to find eighteen men, and when the dogs had their innings, and recovered them all in twenty minutes. The German army, it is believed, intend to confide this dog ambulance work to volunteer ambulance companies. So keen has been the demand in Manchuria and German South-west Africa for these trained dogs that the kennels of the German Society are quite empty just now. Captain Ciotola, an Italian officer, started training dogs on his own initiative, and two years ago his system received official sanction and men were detailed to assist in the work. Last year two field trials of the trained dogs had most satisfactory results. They found their men in every case, and either sat by them barking until aid came, or went off in search of assistance and never rested till they brought the bearers to the wounded. Captain Ciotola's dogs show the most cheerful spirit in performing their round of mercy; though perfectly trained they betray no fear whatever of their attendants. They are independent, willing workers, not cringing hounds. They work with their noses close to the ground just like hunting-dogs, paying no attention to each other, but steadily following the trail they hit upon. We suppose Lieutenant Barney is still correct in saying that no experiments with such ambulance war-dogs have yet been made in the British Army. Individuals have, however, studied the German Society's methods and have borrowed dogs to help in teaching their own. Major Richardson was one of those enterprising persons and he held a test trial at Aldershot. Russia has not officially adopted this system either, though the Empress Alexandra's suggestion to buy several sanitary dogs in Berlin was acted on and they have been sent out with one of the Divisions of the Army. Three collies were sent to Manchuria for General Kuropatkin's army and before being sent from St. Petersburg had trials proved them to be admirably suited for the work. The director of the test was asked if the dogs would not as likely bite friend and render aid to the Japanese as to the Russians, for whom they were intended. He replied that their scent would tell them the Japanese and they would not help the lowest animals distinguish between Europeans and Asiatics. Even sharks which devour Europeans will not touch Chinese" said M. Liatoff. Can this be scientifically correct?

Of all the breeds that have been tried as ambulance dogs, the Scotch collie is most approved. He has keen vision, hearing and sense of smell, "the race has been hardened by the rough climate, severe treatment; meagre meals and hard work "that go to make up the stern training of the Highlands of Scotland. The German Society has recognised the value of these qualities as well as the habit of the animals in directing herds of sheep, and their endurance, activity and intelligence. But they attach no undue importance to the collie's fine coat and even consider that it is attained at the cost of enervating the dog, so they do not care for the "improved" species. Italy adopts the collie, too, for ambulance requirements, and prefers the black or sable varieties in coats. In Switzerland working in the mountains was rendered difficult for collies from the snow collecting on their coats and freezing there. The Airedale terrier gets a good many votes for his highly developed nose, and his tractability, as well as for his coat, which though not ornamental, lies close and does not collect snow and ice in the course of its owner's working-day. The training of the animals is founded on the greed of the young dog. As at six months this is a highly developed trait, it lends itself to exploitation when a preliminary course of training teaches obedience in all its branches. When this is well learned, a special course is entered on, and the ambulance dog has to remember to forget his gun-shyness and abandon his own hunting tastes; he has to learn to swim, to fetch, to seek, to carry messages to and fro, and last of all to find the wounded and bark for help, or indicate to the bearer where the man to be aided lies. He is never allowed to run over the country aimlessly; he must have a method in his searching, and never scamp the natural hiding-places such as thickets and ditches. It is thought that four dogs will be sufficient for one division, and as the complete training of an ambulance dog takes at least three months, for the lessons of every day must be short, so as not to disgust him with the work, and they must be gone over in every kind of weather, by night or by day, until he is perfectly reliable. He is then ready to be enrolled and dons his outfit, which is a khaki coloured canvas saddle with girth and breast-band. There are pockets for bandages and a cordial bottle. Armed with these, the dog starts off, and is recognisable as a friend by his uniform as he approaches the wounded man. Of the use these dogs can be on the battlefield, it is difficult to form too high an estimate. Every country, which means to go to war, should train battalions of them ready for emergencies. "Let loose the dogs of war" will have a new and more merciful significance under the modern dispensation. Since we must shoot our enemies and take chances of being shot in return, it is well to organise every method of saving the lives of the wounded, who might otherwise die forgotten in the cover to which they had crept.

FINNISH POLITICS. An unfamiliar view of Finnish politics is given in an article recently published by a home contemporary. There are, it seems, two parties in Finland, the Swedish and the Finnish, the first an "ascendancy" party, the second representing, it would appear, the views of six-sevenths of the population. Few people outside Finland can have any idea that the conflict between these two parties had reached such a degree of bitterness as it appears to have done. The immediate cause of quarrel seems to be differences of opinion as to the policy that ought to be adopted towards Russia after her usurpation of the liberties of Finland. Though both parties were equally sincere in their desire to recover their lost rights, the Finnish party seems to have greater moderation at its command, because it was itself smarting under the domination of a Swedish speaking minority. The disabilities of their language were felt with extreme acuteness. This discord between the two parties in Finland is doubtless used as a salve to Russian consciences for their recent violation of the Act of Union; if Russia were a constitutionally governed country, we can quite imagine unscrupulous demagogues in Moscow and St. Petersburg arguing that the Tsar was really the liberator of the Finns from the yoke of a Swedish minority. We do not that there is another side to the picture. If, for instance, the issue were simply between a Swedish "ascendancy" party and a Finnish majority, why should the "Young Finns" be allies of the Swedish party?

IMPATIENT PATIENTS. Patients in the St. Roch Hospital at Warsaw have different ideas of how to bring about reforms, from those of the St. George's Hospital. Instead of contributing to a voluminous Press correspondence, patients at Warsaw have gone on strike. They are disatisfied with the quality of the food supplied and the miserable cooking, and so they refuse to take any food or nourishment until an improvement is made in the culinary department. In place of the regular hospital diet the patients obtain their food from very dirty peddlers of unwholesome looking edibles who daily visit the wards. These visitors seem to have known part of the institution which profits thereby by cutting down the expenses of the kitchen to such an extent as to make the patients dependent on their purchases. Bad as the state of things is, it is distinctly amusing to contemplate a strike of sufferers who refuse—by refusing to take nourishment—to get well. The next thing one may expect is "The Amalgamated Society of Hospital Frequenters" to look after the amenities of patients. The main question, of course, is the amount of support given to the funds by those who have benefitted by the hospital, but whatever be the answer, striking seems a drastic means of procuring reform.

MILITARY TRAINING AMONGST BOYS. The Army List reveals the interesting fact that there are now nine Cadet Battalions at home, and no less than 131 Cadet Companies or Corps connected with the various public schools which gives some idea of the amount of military training carried on amongst boys. Although all the Corps are associated with the Volunteer Force, it would be a mistake to regard them as existing only for the benefit of that Force. It is merely a matter of convenience of administration that they should be classed as Volunteers, but in reality the organisation is a specially national one, which benefits all branches of the Service. It is now a question whether the military training of boys should not assume more general and definite character in all schools. For years past most schools have advertised the fact that "drill" is practised, but in many cases such drill is a perfect farce so far as military utility is concerned. It would be just as profitable and more interesting to the boys if they and far instructed in real squad and company drill laid down in official handbooks. Further more, it is desirable that there should be competent military inspectors appointed to examine and report on all drill wherever carried out. Cadet Corps are now supervised by the Adjutants of the Volunteer Battalions to which they are attached, but unless there is a properly constituted Corps, there is no guarantee that the "drill" carried on is regular or profitable.

NO MORE HORSES. The Department of Agriculture in Ireland according to M. Andre ... well in ... that distressful and com... country ... that ... the cattle ... useless ...

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

OUR RELATIONS WITH AFGHANISTAN.

In the House of Lords on Friday, June 2 Lord Ampthill, in calling attention to the correspondence recently presented to Parliament relating to East India (Afghanistan), said the correspondence was more remarkable for what it did not contain than for what it actually contained. They now knew, however, from the papers that the agreement of 1893 with Afghanistan had been reaffirmed, and it was obvious that this agreement must be read and interpreted in the light of the very important statements recently made by the Prime Minister with regard to the defence of Afghanistan. While everybody approved the declaration of the Prime Minister with reference to the exercise of foreign influence in Afghanistan, he was bound to say that he at all events was unable to see how we were going to carry out our pledge to maintain the integrity of Afghanistan under the present arrangement, by which as the House knew, we had undertaken not to interfere in the internal relations of the country. What was satisfactory in 1893 could hardly be regarded as equally satisfactory in 1905. The situation now was totally different from what it was then. Not only had it changed by reason of the Russian forward movement, but since the death of the late Ameer the relations between Afghanistan and the Indian Government had been far from satisfactory. People generally in this country did not realise the extremely humiliating position in which we were placed. Afghanistan nominally was a friendly and protected State. While the Afghans were ready to take our money and to count implicitly upon our assistance, they practically claimed to be an independent nation, and at the same time they did not treat us as a friendly Power, unless appearances were entirely fallacious, but as a hostile Power. We allowed unrestricted liberty to the inhabitants of Afghanistan to enter India and trade or do whatever they liked, but so far as we were concerned Afghanistan was a sealed country. No Englishman, and, indeed no European was allowed inside the country. Any white man who stood on the wrong side of the frontier was liable to be shot down like a dog. If any British-Indian subject entered the country in a caravan he did so at his own risk. A British resident was not allowed. Every obstacle was placed in the way of British trade. Military posts were maintained along the frontier as if we contemplated an invasion of the country; and the ill-feeling was carried so far that no Afghan was allowed to use British railways which ran up to the frontier. In view of such a state of things it was not surprising that the relations between the Indian Government and the Afghan Government had been unsatisfactory for some time, and that the Indian Government had found it necessary to suspend the importation of arms and that the payments of the annual subsidy had become a matter of contention. It was to try to find a remedy for that state of things that the recent Mission was sent to Cabul.

THE RESULT OF THAT MISSION.

was that we had agreed to pay an increased subsidy of 120,000£ and the arrears amounting to 400,000; and that in return we had got no better terms than were obtained in 1893. The agreement also pledged us, in the event of a war between Afghanistan and another Power—which, of course, could only be Russia—to come actively to the assistance of the Afghans and fight for the recovery of any of their territory seized by the other Power. How were we to do it? In the first place, with our antiquated military system we had not got the men to wage a long war with Russia in Central Asia, and, in the second place, there were enormous difficulties in the way of bringing our forces through Afghanistan. Surely in the circumstances the least we should expect from Afghanistan was permission to have a road made in the country, to acquaint ourselves with the physical characteristics of the country, about which little was known; to have telegraphic communication; to prolong our railways to such strategical points as might be considered desirable; and to have the Afghan forces reorganised by British officers. This country could fall into no greater error than to assume that because Russia had met with a severe check in the Far East, her activity in the Middle East and Near East would be paralysed. If he were told that he had done a foolish or an indiscreet thing in raising this discussion, his reply was that it was impossible to dispose of difficulties by ignoring them.

THE MARQUESS OF BATH.

said his noble friend had dealt with a large number of questions; but he trusted he would be excused if he were unable to follow his noble friend into every detail, or entirely to satisfy his curiosity. His noble friend referred to the title of "His Majesty" which was given to the Ameer in the treaty. It had always been the recognised custom to use the Persian language in dealing with Afghanistan; and the title in the treaty was but the literal translation of the Persian text. He did not know whether any great importance was to be attached to this subject; after all, the Ameer was the ruler of an independent nation and he took it, he was entitled to take the title of "his Majesty" if he was so inclined. Then his noble friend said that these papers were remarkable not so much for what they contained as for what they did not contain. He did not know what his noble friend referred to; but he assured their lordships that his Majesty's Government had placed before the House all the papers they felt justified in laying with due regard to the public interests. It was impossible to publish the whole of the correspondence, and a garbled version would have been most inadvisable. As was shown in the papers, there were distinct understanding when were given to the late ruler of Afghanistan that we had no intention of interfering with the internal affairs of his dominions and that we had no desire to establish a British resident at the Court. We expressed our desire, however, which was afterwards carried out, to have a Mahomedan agent at that place. They had consistently adopted the policy which was then foreshadowed. Sir Louis Dane was despatched on this Mission not with the intention of holding a pistol to the head of the Ameer, but with instructions to enter into a friendly conference with him, and to obtain an amicable settlement with regard to the Ameer's relations with us. (Hear, hear.) In these negotiations the head of their envoy was not tied as to details. His noble friend said that since 1893 the situation had changed. It was true that two lines of railway had been prolonged nearer to the Russian frontier but our policy remained the same. We could not permit the extension of these railways into the territory of the Afghan nation and so far as the position was concerned he ventured to say it was exactly the same as it had always been. His noble friend must surely realise that the attitude and feelings of the Afghan nation were

OF A VERY SUSPICIOUS NATURE.

It was said that they were semi-civilised and ignorant; but, after all, the policy of the rulers of Afghanistan had for many years been to preserve their country as an independent and an unmodernised nation. He should have said that they had a civilisation of their own. He believed that if we continued the policy of cultivating friendly relations with the country, without forcing our attentions too prominently on them, those relations, the objects we had in view, and should have the best guarantee of peace and quiet in that part of the empire, which was our principal object. His noble friend was pleased to throw some ridicule on the simultaneous despatch of the Ameer's son to India. The Ameer's son, it was true was a young man, but he did not know that that was a reason for minimising the offices of his visit. He believed the result of his reception by the Viceroy was to convince his father that the intentions of this country and the Indian Government were purely amicable and that it expedited the negotiations at Cabul. His Majesty's Government were satisfied that the arrangement which had now been made was a good and satisfactory one, and that decision the Indian Government had accepted. The methods of diplomacy in Central Asia did not exactly correspond with the established practice among European Powers, and it was felt that it was judicious to obtain a solemn and formal renewal and ratification of the arrangements made with the late Ameer in 1893, so that his successor should be not merely bound by the fact of his succession, but also by his personal undertaking. Moreover, by this solemn renewal the Afghan nation and the border tribes were publicly and formally assured that although the personality of the Afghan ruler had changed, there had been no difference in the policy of the Indian Government. We were also enabled once more to convince the Ameer of our will and power to protect him, and of our determination to allow the interference of no foreign Power in his internal affairs while he was content to follow our advice in that respect. The Ameer was determined to carry on the policy of his predecessor, and he had shown the utmost willingness, as part of that policy, to accept the engagements which 20 years' experience had shown made for rest and peace in those regions, and which, in the opinion of his Majesty's Government, had fully carried out their purpose. His Majesty's Government attached great importance to this treaty, but he doubted himself whether even greater importance was not to be attached to the friendly disposition which the Ameer had evinced during the progress of the negotiations. (Cheers.) After all, the grand result of his policy was the continuity of the relations, the obligations the associations, and the good will between the two countries. (Cheers.)

THE MARQUESS OF RIPON,

who remarked that he had the honour of being at the head of the Government of India when the arrangements were entered into with the father of the present Ameer of Afghanistan, said it was not a small success to have induced the ruler of that State to re-enter into those arrangements. The treaty which had been concluded was couched in Oriental phraseology to a much greater extent than any similar document which he (the speaker) had ever recollected, but he did not think more could be said as to its meaning. The noble lord who had opened the debate was very anxious that we should be upon the best terms possible with the Ameer of Afghanistan. The best way of doing that was not to follow the advice of the noble lord and interfere [illegible] affairs. Base, but to ... any foreign Power. [illegible] that if he should be attacked by any foreign Power, we should be prepared to help him. He was guided in the management of these affairs by our advice. (Hear, hear.) There was also a clause of the treaty of 1880 and there was expected in the present treaty. He believed that they were bound to us in the friendship of the Afghan nation, and that friendship would always be on the basis of value to the country. The noble lord also thought that we should retain the right to make roads in Afghanistan and to maintain a British agency at Cabul. All those things were known by the Ameer, and

THE STORES SCANDAL.

GENERAL LYTTELTON RESIGNS.

COMPULSORY EVIDENCE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 22.

Yielding to the pressure from the Opposition, Mr. Balfour has announced that the Stores Inquiry Commission will have statutory powers to compel evidence.

LONDON, JUNE 23.

It is reported that General Sir Neville Lyttelton has resigned his seat in the Army Council and also his post as Chief of the General Staff, and that he will be succeeded by General Sir William Nicholson.

[Lt. Gen. Sir Neville Lyttelton who commanded the forces in South Africa is to be one of the chief witnesses in the enquiry into the war stores wastage, and his evidence concerning the state of the accounts when he took over the command is said to be very important.]

CANADA AND JAPAN.

Another Contention.

In the Canadian House of Commons, yesterday, the Minister for Agriculture announced that a despatch was sent to the Foreign Office on the 7th instant asking for Canada to be included in the Anglo-Japanese Commercial Treaty of 1894, the Tokio Government intimating that it is willing to overlook Canada's previous refusal to participate.

THE NEW GUN FOR INDIA.

Orders Approaching Completion.

LONDON, JUNE 22.

In reply to Sir Charles Dilke with reference to the extent of the delay in supplying the new gun to India, Mr. Arnold-Forster said that the first Indian order was for three horse batteries and eighteen field batteries and these were practically ready for shipment. There was every reason to believe the second order of eight horse and thirteen field batteries will be completed in October as arranged.

THE MOROCCO QUESTION.

Germany's Guarded Attitude.

It is understood that M. Rouvier has handed a Note to Prince Radolin, the German Ambassador, declaring he is disposed to accept a Conference, but must first know the points to be considered at the same.

MUSSALMAN RISING IN ARMENIA.

Heavy Casualties.

LONDON, JUNE 23.

Thirty seven thousand Mussalman insurgents are devastating the Armenian villages in the Nakhichevan district in the Province of Erivan, and terrible atrocities have been committed.

One village repulsed an attack killing one hundred insurgents.

A force of troops was besieged in another village and beat off the insurgents and took 870 prisoners.

Five thousand Cossacks are proceeding to the scene from Baku.

THE ROYAL JAPANESE VISITORS.

Arrival at Brussels.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales will meet the Prince and Princess Arisugawa at the station when they arrive and full military honors will be accorded.

Prince and Princess Arisugawa have arrived at Brussels and were met at the station by King Leopold.

THE GREEK CRISIS

The negotiations with M. Ralli for the reconstruction of the Cabinet have failed owing to the Ministers insisting upon the carrying out of the Delyannis programme without any changes being made. The Ministers have resigned and M. Ralli is forming a new Cabinet. A dissolution is probable.

THE AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

The Southern Cotton Association correspondent's reports indicate that the new crop will be 10,285,876 commercial bales.

The leading American bulls predict a crop of 9,500,000 bales.

FRENCH DUTY ON SILK.

The French Chamber has postponed the consideration of an increase in customs duties on silks.

QUARANTINE AT TRIESTE.

Quarantine has been imposed at Trieste on all arrivals from the Malay Peninsula.

NOTES FROM SHOLAPUR.

WE have been having most varieties of Indian weather here recently, writes our corespondent, including heat, cold, light rain, and locusts, luckily no earthquakes yet.

The rumoured "Loot of the Treasury," which I wrote of, in my last notes, proved to be a theft from certain huts in the Kacheri compound, not a bad shot for a bazaar rumour. A more audacious crime was perhaps a highway robbery within three miles of Camp, for which seven Lamans are awaiting their trial at the Sessions.

Through the efforts of our D. S. P., Mr. Dubois, many Kaykadis have "come in", never again, it is hoped, to disturb the peace of the district.

Sholapur, being a convenient halting-place between Hyderabad and Poona, is a happy hunting ground for the European and Eurasian vagabond. A well-educated specimen of this class, a cripple, calling himself Feller, and hailing in fact from an English public school, took advantage of the absence of the Assistant Collector to [illegible] himself to that gentleman [illegible] as one (the Assistant Collector's) old school-fellow in distress, and succeeded in extracting from the lady a substantial "loan" to carry him to his destination. He was less successful in borrowing from the Collector the wherewithal to buy a shirt and collar to wear to an imaginary dinner with his victim. He has not been heard of since that day, though he is much [illegible]. He is dark, well-spoken, and, apparently, permanently lame in both feet. He appears to have already swindled the Bishop of Bombay and [illegible].

The faithful here were [illegible] of a Church phenomenon last Sunday in the [illegible] service, the Chaplain having [illegible] fortunately, however, the [illegible] was taken in the middle of the [illegible].

To come to more worldly subjects, the station has not been so dull within the memory of the oldest inhabitants, and what the club would do without the session without vagrants, dacoits and [illegible] is fearful to think of. Which must [illegible] police.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

SIR E. ELLES TO BE ASKED TO RESIGN.

LORD KITCHENER ON THE INDIAN ARMY.

"EASY TO STAND STILL; DIFFICULT TO MOVE FORWARD."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 23.

A "Gazette of India" Extraordinary is published, giving the full text of the correspondence which has passed between the Government of India and the Secretary or State on the subject of Military administration in India. In inlcudes:

(1) A Dispatch from the Secretary of State, dated December 2nd last, acknowledging the receipt of the recommendations of the Government of India on the subject of the reorganisation of the Supply and Transport department and directing an investigation of the whole system of Army Control exercised by the Military Department and the Commander-in-Chief, to ascertain whether the two are working harmoniously and whether the system is one which in case of war would give those responsible for the actual conduct of operations adequate means for supplying the requirements of the Army.

(2) A despatch from the Government of India to the Secretary of State, dated 23rd March last, enclosing separate minutes by Lord Kitchener, General Elles and Lord Curzon and reviewing the whole matter, including what it describes as the charges levelled by Lord Kitchener against the Military Department, and Sir Edmond Elles' protest thereon, and stating that "with the single exception of Sir Edmond Elles the Commander-in-Chief, we find ourselves in entire unison."

The despatch goes on to say "We do not think that so large a question should be decided by questions so small as some of these appear to be, or that a hardworking and capable organisation would necessarily stand condemned, even if these trivial points were established against it. We are, however, fully satisfied with the explanation that has been offered by our honourable colleague (General Elles) in regard to them."

The despatch concludes as follows: "For all the reasons, which we have named, we are unhesitatingly opposed to the destruction of a system, which has worked well for nearly half a century, which has earned the approval of a succession of the most distinguished Military Commanders, and which we believe to be entirely reconcilable even with the altered conditions and the higher standards of the present day. Still more do we dissent from the creation, in its place, of an organisation to which no parallel exists, so far as we know in any Army or any administration in the world, which would create a military despotism in surroundings, where in the absence of parliamentary or public control, it would be fraught with the maximum of danger and which would, in our opinion, lead to a disastrous break-down, as soon as it was tested in practice. It is not without a full sense of the responsibility resting upon us that we thus dissent from the advice of our Eminent Colleague, but we conceive that in a matter involving an issue, not merely of a military, but of a financial political and administrative character, and profoundly affecting the constitution of the Government of India, it is our bounden duty to exercise, and to express an independent judgment, while we are fortified in doing so by the knowledge, that the views, which we hold, have also been entertained by every high authority with scarcely an exception, who has seriously considered the matter".

Lord Kitchener's minute goes minutely into the entire system of the administration and discussed what it describes as "the enormous delay and endless discussion of the existing system under which it declares no settled or continuous policy for the improvement of the Army can be followed."

Lord Curzon's minute supports Sir Edmond Elles and concludes as follows: "With great reluctance therefore, with hesitation, I am compelled to advise against the acceptance of the Commander-in-Chief's proposals. This is the first occasion on matters of the first importance on which I have dissented from him, but larger issues than the authority or views of any individual are at stake. In my view the entire constitution of the Government of India, in relation to military matters, is involved and it is our duty to consider the position of the Government, as a whole, as well as of the Military Commander and of our successors, as well as ourselves, with a sufficiency of tact and conciliation. I believe that the present system can be worked both efficaciously and harmoniously. Either it or something like it, appears to me to be essential to the proper military and political administration of the Indian Empire. Any reasonable reform or readjustment in it we would willingly consider, but no such proposals are before us, and the Commander-in-Chief in designing his new edifice is not satisfied until he has completely demolished the old. I cannot recommend that it should be swept away on this single and unsupported indictment, or that there should be substituted for it, an organisation which will, in my opinion, be injurious to administrative continuity, efficiency and control in time of peace, and will expose us to even graver risks in time of war."

SECRETARY OF STATE'S DESPATCH.

The Secretary of State's despatch, dated 31st May to the Governor-General, runs:

"I have considered in Council, with very great care, your secret despatch of the 23rd of March 1905, in which you favoured me with the views of your Government as to the present system of Military administration in India and forwarded the opinions of the Commander-in-Chief and the Member of Council, Military Department, and also the minute from Your Excellency on the whole situation.

"I recognise to the full the importance of the issues which you have now brought to my notice and have submitted them for the consideration of His Majesty's Government. It is pointed out in the early portion of the despatch, under reply, that the question submitted to you assumes a larger aspect than that which was raised in my despatch, No 153 of the 2nd December 1904, and you are of opinion that the failure to provide the Indian Army in the past with a scheme of mobilisation equal in scope to that on which we are now engaged in carrying into effect upon Lord Kitchener's advice is not due to the system under which we are working, but to the absence of funds and to that cause alone. I entirely accept your Excellency's statement as to facts which have come under your personal notice and realise that the expenditure, which it has been reasonable to incur in recent favourable years could not have been undertaken 10 or 15 years ago but I would point out that since the year 1[illegible] there has been a succession of surpluses, ranging from 16,70,000 lakhs to 49,50,000 lakhs. The certainty of such surpluses accruing has usually been manifest some months before the close of the financial year, and it appears to me beyond question from some of the instances which have been brought before me, in the present correspondence, that considerable orders for deficient supplies could have been more readily placed under a system free from the delays necessitated by the relation existing between the department of the Commander-in-Chief and the Military Department, than has been possible up to now. I agree with your Excellency in regarding the case submitted, by the Commander-in-Chief and the reply of Sir Edmond Elles as opening up wide questions, the consideration of which is rendered extremely difficult by the startling discrepancy between the contentions of Lord Kitchener and the opinion which your Excellency has pronounced upon them."

Lord Kitchener calls attention to the enormous delay and endless discussion involved in the Indian system. He speaks of the vexatious and, for the most part, unnecessary criticism, extending not merely to the financial effect of a proposal, but to its desirability or necessity from the purely military point of view. He regards the system as one of dual control and divided responsibility and, after citing a number of instances in support of his view, he says that the army is bad, despite splendid material in officers and men, and that no continuity of policy has been pursued except that which is coherent to the present system namely that of making it easy to avoid and still and extremely difficult to move forward.

The Secretary of State's reply is dated 31st May, and it goes at great length into the whole [illegible] and lays down measures to be adopted by the authorities putting an end to the present system of working to and to give greater [illegible] states: "I request the Commander-in-Chief will consider forthwith what your Excellency will be necessary to give effect to this decision and that you will submit for my approval the arrangements and the rules of business which it will entail. I have already requested your Excellency's Government to advise the question of the Finance Department should be dealt with, while the Commander-in-Chief will no doubt furnish for approval the general distribution among his Staff Officers of the different duties hereby assigned to him. It is highly desirable in the interests of all concerned that the changes which His Majesty's Government have decided upon should not be delayed and that the officials [illegible] to undertake the discharge of the duties laid down above, should enter upon office as soon as may be convenient, but not later than 1st October next.

"I have felt it necessary to review at considerable length the various points which have arisen in the present controversy in order that your Excellency's Government may be assured that the changes, now proposed, have not been adopted without the fullest possible consideration of all the interests involved. The smooth and effective working of any department, Civil or Military, can only be secured by the good will of individuals, but the organization which His Majesty's Government have decided to adopt may, I hope, be counted upon to remove obvious causes of friction which have militated in some instances against the good working in the past. The undoubted supremacy of the Governor-General-in-Council will be maintained. The Commander-in-Chief will wield powers and possess a machinery adequate for the furtherance of his military schemes, but not such as to free him from proper financial and political criticism. The Military Supply Department will form a valuable link between the Civil and Military elements in the Government of India, and officers employed in it and the Army department respectively will co-operate with each other in removing obstacles which the past predecessors finds to be existing to the improvement of business. I cannot doubt that all Departments of the Indian Government and all [illegible] concerned will co-operate with your Excellency to bring the new system into successful working at the earliest possible moment."

SIR E. ELLES' PROBABLE RESIGNATION.

In his minute dated 24th January Sir Edmond Elles wrote that he was prepared at any moment to tender his resignation to the Government of the public service if such resignation would facilitate any new organization which might possibly be considered necessary. Following this offer the Secretary of State has intimated that contingency contemplated having actually arisen he proposes to advise His Majesty to accept Sir Edmond Elles's resignation on some date [illegible] 1st of October.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 9.

THE KING OF SPAIN.

He came, he saw and conquered. We hope the young King of Spain will return to his country as desirous of seeing us again as we are to see him. And if he comes back in a capacity even more interesting than that of a sovereign, we hope that it will be under more favourable climatic conditions. Anything more wretched than the weather on Monday when King Alfonso entered London it is impossible to imagine. I fear that his first impressions of our Metropolis could not have been very favourable, especially as he came direct from the city of light which for the beauty of its principal thoroughfares completely throws us into the shade, notwithstanding the great architectural changes of the past few years. To say that King Alfonso's visit has been on a par with that of M. Loubet would be greatly to exaggerate. In the first place the wretched weather, except yesterday, prevented such crowds assembling in the streets as were attracted by the appearances of the President of the French Republic and, to say the truth, the average Londoner has since King Edward ascended the throne been treated to so many spectacles as to have become almost "blase." I do not suppose that the authorities of Scotland Yard were so much distressed, by the phenomenal weather of the present week as were those whose immediate duty it was to make the visit pass off pleasantly for the youthful monarch. It is obviously easier to watch a straggling line of spectators, such as assembled on the occasion of King Alfonso's arrival in the Metropolis, than the greater crowds which would have been seen, had the weather been more hospitable. As it was, I have never in all my experience—and I have witnessed many similar arrivals of foreign potentates—observed such elaborate police precautions. Whether the dastardly outrage in Paris was the reason or whether Mr. Henry had got "Khabber" of threatened mischief by the anarchists within our gates, I do not know, but nothing was left undone to prevent any injury happening to the Royal visitor. This was particularly noticeable last night when King Alfonso went to the Opera. The mounted escort crowded round his carriage that not only he but almost the vehicle itself was hidden from the public gaze. He looked anxious and tired when I saw him on the Embankment on the way back from the Guildhall on Wednesday, and no wonder for he has been worked almost off his legs. One feels really very sorry for the poor boy.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE DINNER.

Owing to the gala performance at the Opera in honour of King Alfonso, the Prince of Wales was reluctantly obliged to forego the wish he expressed some time ago to attend the annual gathering of the Indian Civil Service Dinner Club, which took place last night at the Hotel Cecil under the presidency of Sir Lepel Griffin. The Company numbered nearly 200 and included a strong Bombay contingent consisting of Messrs. G. F. Sheppard, E. P. Robertson, W. H. Newnham, Sir Raymond West, Messrs. W. H. Crowe, Joshua King, W. C. Pratt, Sir William Lee-Warner, Messrs. G. C. Whitworth, J. Jacob, G. W. Vidal, F. L. Charles, Sir E. C. K. Ollivant, Mr. C. H. S. Kemball, Sir Evan James, Messrs. E. C. Liddiard, J. W. Muir Mackenzie, A. D. Younghusband, J. K. Spence, C.S.I., G. B. Reid, J. A. Baines, C.S.I., T. Hart Davies, Sir Arthur Trevor, A. W. Crawley-Boevey, W. W. Loch, John Pollen, L.L.D., C.I.E., H. O. Quin, R. G. Pantin, J. F. Fleet, C.I.E., G. McCorkell, H. L. Painter, Arthur Wood, J. de Coutcy Atkins, R. E. Enthoven, and W. P. Symonds. Sir Charles Rivaz just back from the Punjab and Sir Louis Dane were also present, the latter receiving many congratulations upon the distinction conferred upon him a week ago for his services as head of the recent Mission to Kabul. The health of his Majesty was given from the chair and enthusiastically drunk. The toast of Her Majesty and the rest of the Royal family was submitted by Sir Philip Hutchins who expressed regret that the Heir Apparent was unavoidably absent, but indulged in the hope which all present shared that the Club might have the privilege of welcoming his Royal Highness after his return from his tour in India. The toast of the evening, "Success to the Indian Civil Service," was proposed in eloquent terms by the Chairman who began by saying that he should not address his remarks to the seniors though he dissented from the dictum of Professor Ostler that a man is of very little use after he is 40 and ought to commit suicide when he is 60. Sir Lepel Griffin did not say so, but there are some who are inclined to think that if the trans-Atlantic professor intended to confine his sweeping assertion to his own countrymen in the United States and, of course, excluded Americans resident in Bombay like your evergreen friend Mr. Kittredge, he may possibly be right. But that is by the way. To return to Sir Lepel Griffin. He went on to observe that he had a word to say to the younger members of the Service, and he then drew a vivid picture of the change that has come over the face of Asia within the last eighteen months. The dust of the volcanoes that had burst in the Far East had spread all over Asia, and whether this would be for the benefit or otherwise of India depended altogether upon the attitude of the junior members of the Civil Service towards the people of the country. Provided they succeeded in gaining or returning the confidence of the population there was no necessity whatever to make elaborate treaties with outside potentates, such as the one successfully negotiated by his friend Sir Louis Dane. India secure within could be perfectly indifferent to the attitude of counsellors, and he earnestly impressed upon the junior members of the Service that it was their bounden duty to take care that the people of India are treated with such consideration as would cause them to continue faithful and loyal subjects of His Majesty the King-Emperor. Sir Lepel Griffin in the course of his speech threw out a suggestion that in future instead of confining this "Union" to Civilians it should include Military men who have held Civil appointments in India. It would, he said, have given him pleasure to see at their board men like Sir David Barr and others who served with him. The suggestion which seemed to meet with general approval will, I understand, be considered by the Committee before the next dinner takes place. A very pleasing incident took place during the evening. In an adjoining rooms the Delhi survivors were holding their annual dinner and a deputation from the Civilians consisting of the Chairman and that fine old English gentleman, Mr Seton-Karr, was sent as a deputation to convey hearty greetings to the distinguished military veterans. Shortly after their return a deputation from the Delhi Dinner headed by General Sir John Watson and including your former Commander-in-Chief, Sir Robert Low, returned the visit. Sir John Watson speaking on behalf of himself and his comrades said they were much gratified at the unprecedented compliment that had been paid them. They recognised that the military could never accomplish anything without the cordial support of the civil [illegible] and he was very glad to [illegible] to the good feeling that existed between the two services. As the issues of [illegible] Certificate suit, with which [illegible] Pollen, [illegible] And so ends [illegible]

ESPERANTO.

I do not know whether Esperanto has spread to India where there is certainly no lack in the number and variety of the languages spoken from Peshawar to Cape Comorin, but if there are any disciples of the rival to Volapuk, they will be interested in reading the following extracts from to-day's "Morning Post":—"The British Esperanto Association, formed in October last, held its annual general meeting at the Essex Hall last night, Lieutenant-Colonel Pollen presiding. Esperanto, or the hoped for language, which is the production of Dr. Zamenhof, of Warsaw, claims to be the only practical international auxiliary language suitable alike for commerce, literature, poetry, science, general correspondence, and conversation. It is not intended, like Volapuk, to supplant the mother tongue, but for use with other peoples, and it is calculated that at the present time a quarter of a million people of different nations use it for speaking and writing. The Association has been founded for the purpose of promoting the spread of Esperanto. There are already thirty-six affiliated groups in this country, and, as the chairman explained people are beginning to recognise that Esperanto is not a new mineral water or hair restorer, but a language with a future sure if slow. From another source [illegible] gathering consisted of about 200 [illegible] from all parts of the country [illegible] seemed to be deadly in earnest. [illegible] gift as a platform speaker must [illegible] as the movement believes that Esperanto [illegible] future and is quite enthusiastic in the [illegible]

OLLA PODRIDA.

In the Court News of last Saturday [illegible] appears the following:—"Mr. and [illegible] were unavoidably prevented from being present at the Marchioness of Londonderry's reception last evening owing to the illness of their eldest son. Mr. Moreing was unable to be present, for the same reason, at the presentation of the addresses to the Prime Minister at the Albert Hall." This, of course, is very regrettable, but who are Mr. and Mrs. Moreing?

In journalistic circles every credit [illegible] "Daily Telegraph" for its enterprise [illegible] such excellent accounts of the [illegible] The ha'penny papers have [illegible] the days of the penny [illegible] yet, and everybody [illegible] jected new [illegible] managed [illegible] who [illegible]

In an article on "Tropical Races and [illegible] Government" Mr. Alleyne Ireland, who [illegible] administration of Burma [illegible] India to the Colonial [illegible] support, is nevertheless [illegible] and some of the ideas he [illegible] much careful investigation [illegible] consideration of a [illegible] sight he lectured before [illegible] tute on "The British [illegible] propounded views [illegible] the entire approval [illegible] of your politics [illegible] attention to the [illegible] tropics have [illegible] their history [illegible] representative [illegible] absence of [illegible] of the [illegible] fatalism. [illegible] there may [illegible] does not [illegible] Americans [illegible] fatalistic [illegible] interesting [illegible] deserving [illegible] needs [illegible] progress [illegible]

FAREWELL TO MR. SANDERS SLATER.

SPEECHES FROM THE BAR.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday morning, there assembled a number of Barristers and Pleaders practising in that Court to bid a farewell to Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, who presided on the Bench for the last time, yesterday morning, as he proceeds to-day to Europe, before taking up his new appointment as Administrator-General of Bombay.

Mr. H.S. Khalil, Barrister-at-Law, said that as this was the last occasion on which his Worship would be presiding on the Bench, he took the opportunity of expressing his regret which he, and the other members of the Bar practising in the Court felt at parting with him. They would all miss his Worship very much, to whom they were grateful for the uniform kindness and courtesy which he had shown to them in various ways during the past several years.

Mr. S. G. Vellinker, Pleader, said that on behalf of Pleaders, he might endorse all that had fallen from the lips of Mr. Khalil. They had the privilege of addressing his Worship from the Bar for over ten years, and they were grieved to find that their association in this connection was to come to an end that afternoon. It was a gratification to them that his Worship would still be in Bombay, and that he was going to occupy a higher post and position, and to enjoy higher honour. During the last ten years great events had taken place in this Court. Some of the older members of the Bar had risen in fame and influence; some of them, as for instance Mr. Balkrishna Kirtikar, Mr. Atmaram Jagannth, and Mr. Sealy, had left this world; and some juniors had attained some degree of prominence in their profession, thanks to his Worship's courtesy, assistance and advice which they always received from him. There was not the least doubt that they felt grieved in parting with his Worship. They had all along admired his industry and conscientiousness which he brought to bear upon the discharge of his onerous duties and they had profited by the lesson they learned from him. Although no picture of his Worship adorned the walls of this Court to remember him, but they carried a better picture of the impression which his Worship left in their hearts, which would last as long as they lived. In concluding his remarks he wished his Worship bon-voyage and a long, happy and prosperous life.

His Worship in a suitable reply thanked the speakers and those present for the honour they gave on the eve of his departure to Europe.

MR. SLATER'S REPLY.

Mr. J. Sanders Slater, in reply said he felt grateful to the Bar for the very kind sentiments they had expressed in such a friendly manner. It was now nearly eleven years since he first took up work in this Court. It was extensive hard work, but he might say that during the whole of that time he had received the greatest assistance from all the members of the Bar who had practised before him: and on this occasion he had very great pleasure in acknowledging their assistance. In certain cases he knew that he had to be a bit sharp with some younger members of the Bar who he found by their inexperience wasted the time of the Court, and when it was necessary to check in order to carry on the work of the Court. He was glad to say that in many cases when he had spoken a bit sharply to a young pleader, that pleader later on came to his Chambers when he explained to them his object in being so strict. He thought that he took a lesson from it and was very much benefited. There were many who started their legal practice in this Court and he thought the lessons so learnt lasted them for a long time. Personally, in the very first case which he had at the Bar in England he was pulled up by Mr. Justice Grantham and he confessed that he had never forgotten the lesson he had learnt then. As regarded this Court he might say that, only occasionally he had found it necessary to administer such lessons, when, he thought that some of the time of the Court was being wasted. Except for those exceptions, he might say the invariable rule had been that those practising here had helped him very much in saving the time of the Court. When they found that their cases were hopeless they recognised the fact and threw up the sponge. He should like at the same time to thank the Bar most sincerely for the various kinds of assistance which they gave him so ungrudgingly all these years. He should also like to say that it would have been impossible for him to have gone through the work, unless he had the assistance of a very efficient staff. He knew that the work that had been put upon the staff had frequently been very heavy. Personally it had been his practice as far as possible to go on with a case till he came to a point where it could be broken off or finished, so that the convenience of the public and sometimes in pursuit of that aim he had been sitting in the Court until late hours in the afternoon. This fell very heavily on the staff and especially on the interpreter who had to do work, which was at times extremely exhausting. In spite, however, of these constant long hours he had never heard a grumble from any of the staff who had supported him in a most whole-hearted way. He was glad to express his deep thanks to them. He should also like to mention the work done by the Police in Bombay, who had attained in his opinion a wonderful standard of efficiency. As to the Native Police speaking as one who had seen a great deal of their work throughout these 25 years, he might say that their detective powers and the reliability that might be placed upon them, as a rule, were to his mind simply wonderful. The European Police had speaking generally, satisfied him that the cases which they brought before him were very carefully prepared, and, in particular, he had noticed that they were very particular to abstain from any oppression on the people. He had been convinced that their feelings towards the people had been uniformly kind. He should also like to make remarks with reference to the Press. Personally, he did not read vernacular papers: but he had no doubt that in not doing that he lost a great deal of what might otherwise have learnt from them. But he might say for himself that he welcomed any criticism whatever whether it was made by the English or the Native Press, although they might think that in some cases he had been harsh and had taken a wrong view of the evidence, he was perfectly certain that they came to that opinion on their judgment of facts. He could not profess to have a better judgment of facts than anybody else. He was placed their as judge and jury, and he had to do his best, and judge upon the evidence before him. He had endeavoured to carry out that duty, his views, he dared say, had been sometimes very different from the view of those who criticised him. But still, he was perfectly ready to acknowledge that they were entitled to give their views, on the various questions that came before him. He was very glad that he was going away for a short holiday, but he should feel when he came back from leave after three months that there was something strange in finding somebody else occupying that chair. But he felt sure that he should not ask that the gentlemen practising in this Court would extend to his successor the same assistance and courtesy which they had extended to him.

After the Municipal cases had been heard, Mr. Framji J. Billa, Superintendent of Streets and Buildings, said, that those, who were responsible for conducting cases brought up the different departments of the Bombay Municipality, had not enjoyed courtesy at the hands of his Worship assistance in conducting cases. The [illegible] concerned had sometimes to fight successful, through the [illegible] which they all thanked Mr. Billa [illegible] been

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

THE NAVAL BATTLE

ESCAPE OF ADMIRAL ENKVIST.

ARRIVAL AT MANILA.

Manila, June 3.

Rear Admiral Enkvist arrived in the Bay this evening on board his flagship the Aurora, accompanied by the cruisers Oleg and Jemchug. All the vessels are more or less damaged. There are many wounded on board.

Rear Admiral Train was manœuvring with the Ohio, Wisconsin, Oregon, Raleigh Cincinnati, outside Corregidor Island when the Aurora saluted the squadron with thirteen guns. The flagship Ohio answered. Rear Admiral Train and the squadron accompanied the Russians to Manila.

June 4.

The United States naval authorities, having examined the damage sustained by the Russian warships, report that the Oleg will require, 60, the Aurora 30, and the Jemchug 7 days to repair.

Rear Admiral Enkvist has asked for permission to repair his ships here, saying that he is unable to sail except in a smooth sea, owing to the unpatched condition of his vessels near the waterline. Prince Pateaten is among the wounded. The cruisers arrived at a speed of 15 knots.

Admiral Enkvist says that the Japanese attack was so sudden and ferocious that his section of the fleet was completely overwhelmed. The greatest damage done to his ships was when the Japanese were firing at a range of five miles.

Admiral Enkvist's executive officer, describing the battle, says:—When the fight began Admiral Enkvist was on board the Oleg, which was soon hit a number of times by large shells, and was enveloped in a rain of shot from the Japanese quick-firers. The ship was so badly damaged that the Admiral transferred his flag to the Aurora, which in her turn drew the combined fire of the Japanese squadron. Destroyers and submarines then attacked us.

We were overwhelmed by the latter, and, a mist arising, we made a dash for the open sea, the Jemchug and Oleg following.

Rear Admiral Enkvist escaped unwounded, but Captain Egoriieff, of the Aurora, was killed by a shell striking the conning tower. He was buried at sea before reaching Manila. The casualties in the Aurora were three officers wounded, 29 men killed, and 83 wounded; on the Oleg, 13 crew killed, 18 wounded; on the Jemchug 21 Junior officers killed, and one wounded, 12 men killed and 30 wounded. The warships are apparently undamaged below the waterline. Their gunwales, however, are riddled with large and small shot, and they appear to have been pierced amidships by several large shells. Many of their guns are dismounted.

Washington, June 3.

Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Taft, Acting Secretary for State, this afternoon discussed Rear Admiral Train's reports. It is said at the State Department that the Russian vessels will receive precisely the same treatment as those which arrived earlier in the war at Chinese ports. They will be allowed to stay twenty-four hours if undamaged and seaworthy, otherwise they will be permitted to effect the absolutely necessary repairs.

In the last resort they will be interned until the end of the war. It is expected at Washington that this latter course will be followed. Instructions will be cabled to Rear Admiral Train this afternoon.

THE RUSSIAN PRISONERS.

Tokio, June 4.

Admiral Togo visited Admiral Rojdestvensky in hospital at Sasebo yesterday afternoon.

All the Russian prisoners testify to the accurate aim of the Japanese gunnery and the terribly destructive power of the Shimose powder. They say that when Admiral Nebogazoff's ships were bombarded on the morning of the 28th, their decks were swept by so terrible a fire that the crews were utterly demoralised, and sought refuge below or behind the protected parts.

This accounts for the comparative smallness of the casualties on the ships surrendered. The conduct of the crews who surrendered throws an unfavourable light on the discipline on board the Russian vessels. Yesterday, when the baggage paymaster of the Orel was examining the Japanese officers at Maizuru, Russian bluejackets broke into the officers' quarters loudly demanding payment of arrears, and denouncing the paymaster as a robber. These bluejackets also refused to serve out cocoa to their own officers, for whom they show little respect.

The officers of the Orel prefer to stay here rather than go home on parole, fearing court-martial. The officers of the vessels which struck their colours show keen curiosity to know what the Japanese and others think of their action.

Regarding the damage to the Japanese ships an interesting story reaches me from a well-known Japanese shipbuilder who has been here the last few days endeavouring to secure orders for repairs. He has been completely disappointed, none of the ships engaged in Admiral Togo's action requiring docking more than a week.

THE VANQUISHED ADMIRAL.

Tokio, June 4.

Admiral Togo, visiting Admiral Rojdestvensky yesterday, expressed his sincere sympathy, and praised the desperately courageous fight which the Russians had offered, adding that he hoped Admiral Rojdestvensky would soon be able to return to Russia.

The Russian Admiral, deeply moved, thanked his visitor, and congratulated Japan upon the courage and patriotism of her sailors, saying that is lessened his regret and sorrow at the defeat to know the high character of the victors.

Baron Yamamoto, Minister of Marine, has sent a gift of flowers for Admiral Rojdestvensky's room, accompanied by a letter to the Admiral, saying:—

"I beg to express my respect to you for discharging your duty like a soldier in fighting desperately for the sake of your Fatherland. I cannot refrain from sympathising with your wounds, and hope that the accommodation of our naval hospitals and skill of our naval surgeons will ease your suffering and speedily restore your health."

Admiral Rojdestvensky is resting well, and as no dangerous symptoms have developed, his speedy recovery seems certain.

Japanese torpedo-boat destroyers which have returned to Sasebo furnish details of the capture of Admiral Rojdestvensky. The destroyers Kasumi, Usugumo, Sazanami, and Kagero engaged the Russians on the night of May 27. They were steaming ahead, when they suddenly encountered the Russian fleet. The Kasumi narrowly avoided colliding with a Russian cruiser. The closeness apparently saved the Japanese destroyer from damage from the heavy fire which the Russians directed upon them.

During the attack, the boats of the flotilla parted company. The Sazanami and Kagero continued their search throughout the night, and in the morning discovered two destroyers. One steamed away, but the other was unable to move. On approaching the latter a white flag was discerned flying from her foremast, while the red-cross flag fluttered at the stern. She proved to be the Biedovy, with Admiral Rojdestvensky and his staff on board. The Biedovy signalled that her engines were damaged, and that she was short of coal and water. An armed guard was sent on board to receive her surrender. The Russians requested the Japanese not to remove the Admiral and the others on account of their wounds. The Japanese complied with this request making the stipulation that, in the event of the delay resulting in a meeting with Russian ships a possible recapture of the Russian Admiral guard should at once acquaint him.

[illegible] thereupon ran out a hawser to the [illegible] took her in tow. Twice the line [illegible] parted vessel could be got under [illegible] Sasanami left in with the [illegible] to Sasebo, Heavy seas [illegible] decks were awash during

[illegible]'S REPORT.

[illegible] PETERSBURG, June 7.

[illegible] received a telegraphic report [illegible] censky dated Tokio June 6. [illegible] at 1.30 on May 27 he [illegible] these warships, battle-ships [illegible] twelve smaller cruisers, [illegible] to shift the quarters [illegible] Suvaroff to another [illegible] half-past three, when [illegible] lost consciousness [illegible] was found necessary [illegible] off to the destroyer [illegible] was already part [illegible] which had sunk, [illegible] ferred to Admiral

[illegible] sky continues, [illegible] the fleet during [illegible] the Dmitri [illegible] transferred [illegible] per. I was [illegible] ahead with [illegible] I learned [illegible] Japanese [illegible] gatoff is

[illegible] une 7.

[illegible] accuse [illegible] nec- [illegible]

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

(Continued from page 4.)

FOUNDED ON SOUND PRINCIPLES.

The assumption by the Ameer of the title of King of Afghanistan was not without precedent and he thought it would have been unwise to refuse it, if he desired it. He should like to know from the noble marquess the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether this treaty was to be regarded, like the engagement made with the late Ameer, as personal to the Ameer, himself. It was not quite clear to him whether that was so or not, but he hoped it was. He did not think it would be wise to go beyond that.

THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE.

I agree so closely with his remarks which have just fallen from the noble marquess opposite that it is scarcely necessary for me to prolong this debate. I add a few words to what has already been said, partly because, like the noble marquess opposite, these questions have peculiar and personal interest for me, and partly because he interrogated me upon one or two points as to which I desire to give him an answer. I do not say in the first place, how entirely I differ from my noble friend Lord Newton in regarding Sir Louis Dane's Mission to Cabul as having been, as he represented it, entirely, or almost entirely abortive. (Hear, hear.) That Mission has achieved the main object with which it was sent to Cabul, that object being to induce the new Ameer of Afghanistan to renew the agreement which had subsisted for so long between his predecessor and the British Government. (Hear hear.) These agreements have been renewed. The have been readjusted in the shape of a much more satisfactory contract than any which previous Ameers have signed, and that contract is I am able to say, in reply to the noble marquess, a personal arrangement and not a dynastic one. The noble marquess was, perhaps naturally, a little puzzled by the phraseology of the treaty. I believe the draft was the composition of his Majesty the Ameer himself, and even Ameers of Afganistan are very human and prefer their own drafting to the alternatives which may be submitted to them. But we have examined the document very carefully and we came to the conclusion that undoubtedly it was effectual for the purpose for which it was intended on both sides; that it did have the effect of sufficiently completely renewing the covenants of old agreements. What are the essential features of these old agreements that have been re-embodied in the new agreements? You will find them in the parliamentary paper which lies upon the table of your lordships' House. You will find them first in the correspondence of 1880, then in the correspondence for which the noble marquess when he was Viceroy was responsible, and finally in the later documents, better known as the Durand agreement, which was contracted in 1893, when I was at the head of the Government of India. All of these agreements

EMBODIED THREE POINTS.

In the first place, that we were not to interfere in the internal affairs of Afghanistan; in the next place, that we were to assume a definite liability to come to the Ameer's assistance in the eventuality of unprovoked aggression upon him; and in the third place, that the foreign relations of Afghanistan were to be under our guidance and control. Now, I submit to your lordships that these are the points which are the points are really vital and that any other points are really of minor and wholly subsidiary importance. These old agreements may not have prevented occasional misunderstanding and controversy, but upon the whole they worked well, and they have had, at any rate, the effect for nearly 25 years of keeping things quiet in Afghanistan and keeping the kingdom of Afghanistan intact. There is no doubt, as the noble lord who began this debate told your lordships, that the state of things that has arisen under these agreements is not in every detail a satisfactory state of things. There is room for improvement, and one Governor-General of India after another has hoped that he would be able to make some improvement in it. But I do not think I shall misrepresent any who have held that high office when I say that beyond and all of them the idea of enforcing these improvements reforms upon the Government of Afganistan was a wholly repugnant. I think we should all of us have preferred to be content with a less satisfactory state of things cordially accepted by the Ameers, rather than attempt a much more unsatisfactory and unlikely arrangement forced upon them by coercion of any kind. (Hear, hear.) I must say that when I listened to my noble friend's account of the kind of improvements that he would like to have enforced if he had been given a free hand, I felt that under his administration the relations between this country and Afghanistan would have become of the most strained if not of a more dangerous description. I think I have often myself been taken to task by the noble marquess opposite because he suspected me me of having proclivities in the direction of a forward policy. But the forward policy of my noble friend behind me was more forward than anything I have ever proposed or any one anyone. I noted among the little items of his programme the following:—That we should survey Afghanistan—I suppose whenever the Ameer liked it or not—that we should bring a telegraph into his country, that we should construct railways in Afghanistan, and that we should appoint Residents to occupy advantageous positions throughout the Ameer's dominions. These may be all very desirable things, but, if the Ameer does not want to have railways or telegraphs, or Residents, or surveys in his own country, we could scarcely suggest—perhaps the noble lord would do so at the point of the bayonet—that the Ameer should have them whether he desired to have them or not. I have had the advantage of hearing the opinions of many men of great experience in the East, and I have always learned from them that in dealing with Eastern potentates such as the Ameer

THE GREATEST MISTAKE.

that could be made was to force the pace and impose upon a reluctant recipient ideas which were congenial to you but thoroughly uncongenial to him. In this case we have been able to achieve the main objects for which Sir Louis Dane's Mission was sent to Cabul. The noble lord asked why it was necessary to send a mission to Cabul at all if only such small results were to be looked for. I believe that in cases of this kind it is of the greatest advantage that the ruler of Afghanistan should be brought into personal contact with high British officials, and that the matter should not be dealt with merely by correspondence; and, when the Durand Agreement came to be negotiated we determined to send Sir Henry Durand to Cabul because we found that by mere letter-writing—letter-writing very often of an argumentative and controversial character—there was really nothing to be done. Then the noble lord asked me a question with regard to the subsidy to the Ameer. The subsidy which this Ameer will receive will be the same as that received by his predecessor—the subsidy for which the noble lord was responsible, and for which I had my share of responsibility in 1893. Before I sit down I must express the pleasure with which I have heard the noble marquess tell your lordships that he had no desire to press us for further information as to the details of the discussions which have taken place in regard to this important question. As the noble marquess knows, in cases of this kind the conclusion ultimately arrived at is the result of the discussions in which there are three parties—the Ameer himself, the Governor-General of India and the Secretary of State in Council, and his Majesty's Government in this country. It is not likely that in a case of this kind there could be no difference of opinion. It is most important that these discussions should be as full and as frank as possible, and it would be obviously most detrimental to the public interest, if every record of every conversation which had taken place were to be given to the public. In such a case it seems to me there is only one thing you can do which is to present to the public the outcome and the result of these discussions, and that we have done. This paper, brief and concise as it is, shows to your lordships and to the country what the result of these negotiations has been, and it only remains for me to say that in the opinion of his Majesty's Government that result was satisfactory. We consider that it is fortunate that Sir Louis Dane's Mission was sent out, and that it was able to bring back a treaty renewing agreements which we regard as of the greatest importance and the issues of which we should have considered to be a very serious misfortune. (Hear, hear.)

Lord Newton said he thought he might reasonably complain that his question as to how we were going to carry out our obligations under this treaty remained unanswered. He understood his noble friend to say that the agreement had been approved by past Viceroys, but he did not understand that the present Viceroy approved it. He, therefore, wished to know whether his noble friend proposed to lay further correspondence on the subject.

The Marquess of Lansdowne: I have already answered that question. I expressed entire agreement with the noble lord opposite in the view that it is not desirable that the whole of this correspondence should be laid, and we do not intend to lay it.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—JUNE 9.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major C Ducat B	Mr E Burke B
Mr G J Monahan B Cov	Mr J H A Ivens B
Mr C C Watson B Cov	Col W L C Baldsley M
Mr L C Porter B Cov	Mr M E Couchman M Cov
Mr W M Sherer B	Mr E W Leigh M Cov
Mr w G Newton B	Mr D J Waller M Cov
Mr R W Egerton B	Mr J B Lutman M
Mr J K Johnstone B	Mr A G Romilly M
Mr C A G Rives B	Surg-Gen W McConaghy Bo
Mr E Hudson B	Major F Joslen IGVB Bo
Mr W [illegible] Tydd B	Mr C E B Roper Bo Cov
Mr G Moyle B	Mr G Carmichael Bo Cov
Mr J A Bridges B	Mr W J Howard Bo
Mr E A Scott B	Mr C A B Beatty Co
Mr H C Wade B	Mr H L Newman Bo
Mr J S Milne B	Mr H O B Shoubridge Bo
Mr A C Verriere B	Mr W H Luck Bo

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr P Harrison B Cov 10 days furl	Mr J G Morison B furl extended to Nov 3 1905
Mr H Whitley-Smith B 2 mo furl	Mr J A Ten Brooke B 3 mo MC
Mr J J Meikle B 3 mo MC	

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr E Rigg B Cov	Mr F St J Gobbie Bo
Mr A Woodhouse	

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

[illegible]n L Dening CB	Capt C C B Murphy Suffolk Regt
[illegible]gate CIB 1A	Capt A Rowlett 39 C I H
[illegible] H Stevens 64 Pra	Capt W H Bowden 2nd Suffolk Regt
[illegible] Wapshare 30 Lan	Lieut H J Money 1-1 G R
[illegible] V Grant VC 92	Lieut H R N Pritchard 59 Sikhs
[illegible] C Hutchison 59	Lieut L A Bothell 8 G E
[illegible]ntyre 9-10 GR	Lieut W P M Sargent 128 Outram's R
[illegible]aller 43 Dooll	Lieut J D Crowdy 2-3 G R
[illegible]anner brigade- [illegible]nagar Brigade- [illegible]il 1A [illegible]veon 30 Punj	Lieut C S Pike 107 Pra second. Lieut J L Berne Royal Irish Regt Commander C S Hickman RIM

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

[illegible]e Thomson	Second Lieut E C O Bos? West Riding Regt 2 weeks MC
[illegible]ighley Go- [illegible]Bodyguard	Assist Engineer W G Nicholas R P M 3 mo MC
[illegible]13 Carnatic	

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

[illegible] Worthet 36	Capt V S Brenton [illegible]
[illegible]93 Sind H [illegible] Moore 118	Lieut M [illegible] Regt

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

HOME.

LONDON, JUNE 9.

COURT.—The King of Spain arrived in England from Paris on Monday. He was received at Portsmouth by the Prince of Wales and in London by King Edward. On Tuesday King Alfonso received the Diplomatic Body attended Low Mass at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, visited Westminster Abbey, went with the Duke of Connaught to the Naval and Military Tournament, received deputations at the Spanish Embassy, and visited the House of Parliament. At a State banquet at Buckingham Palace King Edward proposed the health of the Royal visitor in most friendly terms, and King Alfonso responded with marked cordiality. On Wednesday the King of Spain was entertained by the City Corporation at a luncheon in the Guildhall.

BILLIARDS.—The match of 18,000—in which John Roberts conceded to H. W. Stevenson a start of 2,000 ended in a victory for Stevenson by 1,320.

CRICKET.—On Saturday, Yorkshire beat Middlesex, Surrey beat Essex, Somerset defeated Gloucestershire, and the Australians beat Cambridge University by 169 runs.—On Wednesday, the Australians drew with Yorkshire, and Sussex beat Notts, but other matches were spoilt by the rain.

Ecclesiastical.—The new Bishops of Gloucester and Llandaff were consecrated at Southwark last week.—The General Assembly of the Church of Scotland last week discussed the refusal of Bishops in India to allow Presbyterians to celebrate the Communion in consecrated churches.

Elections.—The Whitby seat was captured last week by Mr. Runciman (L.) with 4,547 votes against 4,102 for Mr. G. Beckett (C.).—In the Chichester Division of Sussex Lord E. Talbot (C.) was re-elected, with 4,174 votes against 3,702 for Mr. J. E. Allen (L.)

Golf.—Twelve professionals representing England tied with 12 from Scotland at St. Andrews on Saturday.—At Cromer last week, Miss B. Thompson, of Ilkeley, carried off the Ladies' championship, defeating Miss Stuart, of Portrush.

Law.—The Court of appeal has reversed a decision holding the directors of the Standard Exploration Company liable for misrepresentations in a prospectus.—The High Court has rejected the claim of the West Rand Central Gold Mining Company for the return of gold seized by the Transvaal Government just before the war.—Mr. Justice Joyce on Saturday gave judgment on the claim of Mrs. Fletcher Moulton's two stepdaughters. His Lordship held that an account must be taken of the plaintiffs' income from their mother's death till they left the defendant, and also of moneys provided by him on their account, with a reasonable amount for their maintenance. The parties must bear their own costs.—Sir Conan Doyle has been fined £5 for driving a motor-car at more than 20 miles an hour.—Henry Brailsford and Arthur McCulloch, charged with conspiring to obtain a passport to Russia by false representations have been committed for trial.

Lord Goschen, Chancellor of Oxford University, on Wednesday laid the foundation-stone of the new buildings of University College, Reading. Mr. G. W. Palmer is giving the college £50,000 as an endowment.

Lord Rayleigh has been awarded the Albert Medal of the Society of Arts for the present year in recognition of the influence of his researches on industrial progress.

Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the new American Ambassador, landed at Plymouth on Saturday, and was received by the King in London on Monday.

Naval and Military.—During a fog in the Channel early on Saturday, the battleship Cæsar ran down the sailingship Afghanistan, 18 of whose crew were drowned. The Swiftsure and Triumph had previously been in collision and afterward the Hannibal damaged a German schooner. A permanent committee has been formed to consider questions relating to cavalry.

Music and Drama.—At the Royal Opera, "Faust" (with Mme. Melba as Margaret). "Die Meistersinger, Les Huguenots," and "Lohengrin" have been performed; and, at the Waldorf Theatre, "La Sonnambula" and "Fiorella"—Mme. Patti, at the Albert Hall last week gave her only concert of the season.—Mme. Rejane opened a season at Terry's Theatre on Monday in M. Pierre Wolff's comedy "L'Age d'Aimer."—A play by Mr. J. B. Fagan, "Under Which King" was produced at the Lyric Theatre on Monday.—At the Haymarket Mr. Pinero's "Cabinet Minister" has been revived. M. Coquelin appeared at the Shaftesbury on Wednesday in "L'Abbe Constantin."

Parliament.—The recent mission to Afghanistan was discussed in the House of Lords on the 2nd. On the 5th the Duke of Devonshire initiated a debate, in which Lord Lansdowne and Lord Rosebery also spoke, on the Colonial Conference question. On the 6th the Archbishop of Canterbury called attention to the liquor trade in West Africa.—In the House of Commons, on the 1st, there was an animated discussion on motor-cars. On the 2nd, a Bill to punish plural voting was rejected by 191 to 120. On the 5th there was discursive debate on the Finance Bill, which was read a third time by a majority of 67. On the 6th, the Irish Land Purchase and Land Improvement Bill was read a second time by a majority of 103. On the 7th, the Workmen's Compensation Bill was then opened. On the 8th, after the Speaker had announced his resignation, the vote for the Board of Trade was agreed to after a debate in which Mr. Bonar Law said the Government had drafted a Bill enhancing the powers of the Board. On the 7th, the customary resolutions on the Speaker's retirement were adopted. The Government Bill to vote the Scottish Church dispute was brought in. A final question was again discussed, and a motion was carried declaring that light dues should be remitted from shipping and paid by the nation.

Portuguese Trade.—An Anglo-Portuguese Chamber of Commerce has been formed in London.

Sales.—At Christie's of Saturday Lord Tweedmouth's collection and works from other owners were sold for £67,815. Altesberm realized 8,700 guineas; a Reynolds, 6,6 guineas; a Hoppner, 5,800 guineas; a Morland 4,000 guineas; and a Hogarth 2,750 guineas.

Speeches.—Mr. Balfour, speaking on the 2nd at the Albert Hall, referred to the recent scenes in the House of Commons, and alluding to the Colonial Conference, asked whether the Opposition, if they returned to power, meant to treat with contempt the wish of the Colonies and without examination or consultation, to reject their overtures. Mr. Balfour was entertained at luncheon next day by prospective Unionist candidates. The party which might succeed the present Government, he said, was agreed on no fundamental problem, and the administration was predestined to failure.—Mr. Chamberlain addressed a great meeting at St. Helens that night.—Lord Lansdowne, at a dinner given to Conservative agents on the 1st, spoke of the Japan alliance and other questions.—Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, at Oxford, on the 2nd, unveiled a portrait of the late Sir W. Harcourt and took part in a debate at the Union.

The Late Mr. G. F. Watts left a large number of his pictures to the public. A certain number go to provincial galleries, and 100 are to be placed in a public gallery at Mr. Watts's residence near Guildford.

The Tariff Commission has issued a report on the cotton industry.

The Turf.—At Epsom last week the Coronation Cup was won by Major Loder's Fair Polly; and the Oaks by Mr. W. Hall Walker's Cherry Lass.

Trade Returns.—The imports and exports for May show increases of 4.5 and 12 per cent. respectively over May of 1904, which contained two more working days.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—The Commonwealth Premier, in Queensland, has promised consideration for an amendment of the Immigration Act to permit the indenturing of European farm labourers.

Canada.—A Bill to increase the permanent Militia was introduced on Wednesday.

Newfoundland.—The Budget was laid before the Assembly on Wednesday.

South Africa.—The Session of the Cape Parliament was closed on Tuesday.—Diamonds have been discovered near Gwalo.

FOREIGN.

France.—The attempt to kill King Alfonso and President Loubet by a bomb last week appears to have been planned by Spanish Anarchists, some of whom are in custody. One of them has confessed.—King Alfonso invited the President to visit Spain which M. Loubet will probably do in October.—M. Delcasse, the Foreign Minister, resigned on Tuesday.

Germany.—The Crown Prince and the Duchess Cecilia of Mecklenburg-Schwerin were married on Tuesday in Berlin.—The Emperor has raised the Imperial Chancellor, Count von Bulow, to the rank of Prince.

Russia.—A Ukase is published placing all matters connected with public safety and police under the Assistant-Minister of the interior, General Trepoff being appointed to that office. The Minister of Finance, M. Bulligaine, has resigned, but his resignation has been refused. A congress of "Zemstvoists," which was to have been held in Moscow on Tuesday, was prohibited. The members assembled privately and adopted a resolution demanding the immediate convocation of a national assembly.

Obituary.—Sir F. R. Drummond-Hay; Sir W. S. M'Mahon; Mr. R. A. Germains, K.C.; the Duc d'Audiffret Pasquier; the Rev. Hudson Taylor, founder of the China Inland Mission; Dr. C. Steggall, the musician.—*Times.*

DANDA TO SANTA CRUZ.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A petition signed by the residents of Danda and Chuim was sent to the local authorities of the Thana District some time ago, praying that both Danda and Chuim be connected by a made road with the Bombay-Godbandar Road at the Santa Cruz station on the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Line. As nothing has been heard up to now about the petition, I trust these few lines will attract attention to the question and that early measures will be taken to meet the wishes of the public. Danda is a large fishing village and Chuim though not so populous is not a very small village judged by its position and situation. If the above road is constructed it will likely draw to it Bombay residents. The convenience of an easy and short road and railway facilities rendering it desirable that nice plots of land should be built upon for residential purposes. The places round about Santa Cruz are also coming into importance, already some millitaries are being quartered in the neighbourhood of the station. I understand that with the object of raising the value of land in Juvem by attracting the inhabitants of Bombay to it, the Taluka Local Board of Salsette, at the instance of the District Executive Engineer, have sanctioned a road from Vicia-Paria to Juvem and this fact encourages us with the hope that a road to Danda and thence to Chuim will be under the if the District Collector presses the question attention of the authorities.—Yours, &c.,

LAGER.

IN SKIN.

LUXURY Emollient Sulphur Soap is pleasant. "The Albion Milk-ed softens the skin," writes to use and [illegible] Comfort of Washwash Lady Constance [illegible] ALBION [illegible] SOAP is a [illegible] allays [illegible] Lazarus [illegible] [illegible]

MONSOON CLOTHING.

ALL OUR WATERPROOFS HAVE SEWN AND CEMENTED SEAMS.

THE "HENLEY" CLKAO.

THE "RAILWAY" COAT.

A stout Double Warp Wigan Drab Waterproof Coat, with Vulcanized face, very strong and durable, suitable for rough wear and Railway use. Guaranteed thoroughly serviceable and reliable in every way

As illustration.

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THE "ARMY" COAT.

Something entirely New made in Khaki Colour. Stout Twill Back and Vulcanised face. A very durable and reliable Coat, specially imported for Army wear; Smart and up-to-date,

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Superior quality cloth, thoroughly reliable and serviceable, guaranteed quite waterproof and capable of standing the heaviest rains, fitted with swordslit, leg and arm straps. Treble cloth with double seam round the bottom, sewn and cemented seams.

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Fresh and Stimulating.

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SCRUBB'S.

A MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing.
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Is a Natural Water that has a Marvellous Vitalising Action on the Skin.

Icilma Water is the most Rapid and Painless Remedy for Styes, Sore Eyes, Children's Irritations, Chilblains, Chaps, Nettle-Rash, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Burns, and Insect-Stings. Prevents and Cures Sunburn, Prickly Heat, Eczema, and Irritations from Heat, Riding or Weakness.

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Icilma Soap is invaluable for hard or brackish water, and for all Skin Irritations; it is a revelation of what a Soap can be. Its emollious healing and beautifying powers, its soothing effects when tired, irritated, or warm, the absolute harmlessness of Icilma make it a necessity in every home and to every traveller.

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GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON JUNE, 9.

EAST AND WEST.

One of the things which everybody wishes to know is the direction in which the latest of Japan's victories will affect China. She saw her little neighbour booted out of the spoils of victory ten years ago; now she sees almost miraculous triumphs achieved "by the virtues of the Mikado." Spies tell us that while the war has been in progress the Japanese have been quietly organising Chinese administration. Already they have an army composed of men of magnificent physique, armed with modern weapons. We do not hear much of their navy, but tales of electric railways and modern engineering enterprises suggest that the seed of a reform such as has come about in Japan may have been sown. Modern science and gross superstition wriggle everywhere in the teeming land. They are fraternising, but do not know how or why.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

Western civilisation always presents incongruous features to the Oriental mind, to the Persian as well as the Chinese. The late Shah, after doing a round of our arsenals, was taken to see a display by the London Fire Brigade at Buckingham Palace. Vastly he admired the skill and daring of the men. "But," he wrote "the wonder is this, that on the one hand they take so much trouble and originate such appliances for the salvation of man from death, when on the other hand, in the armouries, arsenals, and workshops of Woolwich, and of Krupp in Germany, they contrive fresh engines for the quicker and more multitudinous slaughter of the human race. He whose invention destroys man more surely and expeditiously prides himself thereon, and obtains decorations of honour." It must have been here that the Czar found the text for his Peace Rescripts.

FALSE SENTIMENT.

When Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman unveiled the Harcourt portrait there might have been present some who recollect the story of a portrait presented to Disraeli of Lord Lyndhurst. It being up for sale, a number of his friends determined to buy and present it. To their disappointment they were a few minutes too late at the auction; it had just been knocked down for £40. The situation was explained to the auctioneer, who promised to do his best to buy back the picture. A fortnight elapsed, then he wrote to say that the new owner so highly valued his treasure that he could not sell it under £250. There was no help for it; they had to pay the £250. Some time after the presentation the late Mr. Cecil Raikes, who was the prime mover in the matter, heard that an American had come to buy this portrait, and the auctioneer expressed the hope that Mr. Raikes might now make as good a thing out of it as he himself had done. The truth was that the story of the first buyer's affection for the picture was all a fake; it had been a put-up job to make the most of a picture, and they had believed the story of the presentation to be sheer bluff.

AWFUL SIR!

In the old days addresses to Royalty were so numerous and verbose that they were accepted as read, and sent, without so much as being glanced at, straight to the printers of the 'Gazette.' Mr. Balfour would hardly accord this treatment to the address which in the ordinary course of his engagements was presented last week by the Conservative Associations. But he would be severely tried if it were made in terms such as have been employed upon some similar occasions. As "Your Enormity" they addressed Lady Dufferin in India; and an Abyssinian missive came to Queen Victoria addressed to the "Queen of Kings, Empress of the great Red Sea." A very different style of address from that which she used to be greeted by her Highland tenants, "Come awa in and sit doon, Queen Victoree."

ALMOST CRIMINAL.

A story comes to mind in this connection, told with infinite good humour against himself by Sir, Algernon West. While he was private secretary to Forster, he received for his chief an uninteresting letter, which he did not trouble to hand on. It was a scrawling two pages, discussing the condition of affairs in Ireland, and was signed 'W. Ebor,' while tucked away in the corner was the word "York." Sir Algernon dashed off a note saying that the matter would receive attention, and, never hoping that the letter would reach its destination, addressed it to "W. Ebor, Esq., York." By the next post there came back an indignant letter informing him that it showed gross ignorance for one in the position of a private secretary not to know the usual signature of—the Archbishop of York!

THE ROYAL SIGNAL.

The fact that he is called the Nelson of Japan has been discussed in the hearing of Admiral Togo, and it is known that he has the highest admiration for his English proto-type. This fact, probably, influenced his mind when he gave his fleet their battle signal. Nothing could possibly have been more effective. 'Our men seamen filled with inspiration," one who fought in the battle has told us, "Short greetings serve in time of strife," now as at the battle of Flodden Field. Nearly all the messages delivered to winning navies and armies on the eve of battle are short. Nelson's signal had to be altered, because the word 'confide' was not in the signalling vocabulary. On land there is a better chance for oratory, but it is not to be believed that all we read is actually uttered to the soldier.

SPEECHES UNDELIVERED.

Somebody once asked the Duke of Wellington what really happened as to speeches on the battlefield, and what was their effect. The Duke said, "What effect on the whole army can be made by a speech since you cannot conveniently make it heard by more than a thousand men standing about you?" Then they asked him if it were not the fact that Napoleon delivered some rather notable orations on the field, but the Duke would not have it. The proclamations you read of in the French army were much more seen in the papers than by the soldiers—they were meant for Paris." It was all right, the Duke agreed, to orate to a regiment upon presenting them with colours, and that sort of thing. On the whole, French troops might be more impressed by a speech than the English, who in the Duke's Waterloo army were, he declared, "the scum of the earth, who had all enlisted for drink." The French, with their system of conscription, had a fair sprinkling of all classes.

PARDONABLE MUTINY.

No, all these martial obiter dicta which our histories treasure up for us were for the most part never spoken at all. The "last words" of dying men, and the speeches made on the battlefield or the deck of an admiral's flagship, are not to be regarded as having been actually uttered. The famous "Up, Guards, and at 'em!" was never spoken. Wellington himself denied it. If it had been said, would have been forgotten; for a battle he used to say, was like a ball, the details of which one mainly forgot. What did actually escape his lips does not seem to have come to the ear of the historian. He sent an orderly to give certain instructions, during the battle, to an English General, and upon the galloper's return asked, "Did you give General——my orders?" "Yes, your grace," was the reply. "And what did he say?" He said he'd see your grace d——d first." The Duke swept the field with his glass, then quietly muttered, "By——, the's right, too!"

THE DISEMBODIED VOICE.

Neither Whitby nor Chichester has proved a constituency too big for the several candidates adequately to cover, and Carlisle should not offer any exceptional difficulties. But there have been by-elections of recent months in which an American idea might perhaps with some advantage have been tried. Where you cannot send a candidate in person, send his voice, per the gramophone. In America they 'mix it,' as the term is; the candidate's sentiments are heard in his own voice; then there are songs by first-rate singers and some good, telling election stories. The novelty of the proceedings ensures a large audience, and the candidate not being present in the flesh, need not fear that unwelcome gentleman the hooker. By the way one is not sure that the idea originated in America, Mr. Bence, a Cheltenham councillor, adopted the scheme for his election four or five years ago—and polled twice as many votes as his opponents.

A SAVIOUR.

But if America cannot claim originality in this direction it surely can in the subject-matter of some of the speeches themselves. Here is one, delivered in that world-stirring contest for the office of constable in Boone County, Kentucky, and reported at the time in the New York 'Tribune':—"Ladies and gentlemen, for I am glad to see that there are some ladies here; in no place in the wide world are ladies so fair of face, so bright of mind, or so small of feet as on Coal River. In offering myself as a candidate, I am called forth by the need of the hour. The country is going to ruin. The President has tried to check it by issuing bounds, but the country needs free silver. Where is the man in this vast audience (there were 14 people present) that dares to deny that a double standard ain't better than a single one? . . . The President ain't been able to help you. Congress ain't been able to help you. The country is goin' to ruin. The old ship of State is goin' down grade with all brakes off, mane and tail flyin', to its destruction. But, thank God, there's hopejeh. Elect me constable, and I'll settle the whole durned affair!"

LIFE'S TRAGEDIES.

Here is an uncembellished story of a tragedy now running its dismal course. A father and mother, the former sober and honest, but out of work, living in one room in a block-building, have a daughter, dreadfully crippled—legs and feet all wrong. Somebody discovers her, gets temporary help, and arranges for her to be taken daily to a dress-making class. The mother, to celebrate the success, goes out, meets another woman, gets drunk, goes home, where she is beaten by the indignant husband, and next morning is found dead in the river. Result, the home minus the mother, has only the cripple for mistress. She must be carried each day to her work in a factory, carried back at night, then to attempt the household duties which devolved upon her. That is one way in which the poor are living—and dying.

ARDATH SMOKING MIXTURE.
New Season's Crops.
The Original ingredients in Ardath Smoking Mixture, of this season's crops, are specially fine in quality.

The High Class
"ARDATH"
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D. MERWAN & CO. D. MACROPOLO & CO.
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Worry and Anxiety

almost inevitably lead to a weakened and impoverished condition of the nervous systems These are forms of mental and nervous fatigue, and indicate that the nervous system is unequal to the demands made upon it by business responsibilities, social obligations, or professional duties. Such feelings give urgent and emphatic warning that the entire nervous system has become enfeebled, either as a consequence of nervous overstrain or owing to imperfect nutrition, resulting from physical illness or disorder.

Nervous Debility

of which worry and anxiety are such distressing symptoms, demands special treatment the nature of which is easily understood. If the body be weak it shows that fitting nourishment is required, and the same is equally true if the nervous system be weakened. It needs proper nutrition.

But how seldom the exhausted nervous system receives the right treatment. In many cases stimulants are resorted to, which give merely fictitious and temporary strength to the nerves, but actually leave them more weakened and worn out than before. If the nervous system be exhausted it really requires a remedy that will assist the nervous system to assimilate nourishment from the ordinary food, and will at the same time supply the vital nerve elements which are lost under the strain of overwork. Such a remedy is found in

Bishop's Tonules

A Nerve Nutrient not a Stimulant.

Bishop's Tonules are a thoroughly scientific preparation, free from harmful drugs and act directly upon the nerves, improving their nutrition, building up the worn away tissues, and restoring the impoverished nerve system to full health and vigour.

To understand how and why Bishop's Tonules do this it must be borne in mind that in nervous disorders generally the nerve and brain substance is worn away faster than it can be replaced. The nerves also lack the power to extract from the food taken the elements which they have lost, and until they can do this there can be no improvement in their exhausted condition.

The principal of these nervous disorders are as follows: Nervous and General Debility or Impaired Vitality, indicated by Lassitude, Fatigue, Want of Mental and Physical Energy, Weakened Will Power, Inability for Sustained Mental Effort, Irritability and Brain Fag, Nervous Exhaustion, Indecision and Lack of Confidence and "Pluck," Mental Depression, Worry and Anxiety, Forebodings, Morbidity and Melancholy, Neurasthenia, or a worn-out condition of the Nervous System generally, characterised by Headache, Vertigo, Muscular and Nervous Prostration, and Diminished Mental Powers.

There is no pretence that Bishop's Tonules do anything magical or extraordinary They simply supply those elements that are lacking, and supply them in such a form that they can be taken up easily and naturally by the nerves. Hence it is only reasonable to expect nerve restoration where they are used.

Obviously this takes time just as an ill-nourished body cannot be built up in a day; but the result of a continued course of treatment by Bishop's Tonules will be the restoration of the nervous system to perfect health and strength.

The effects of the Tonules treatment may not be apparent immediately, but after a short time there is an improvement in the appetite, the assimilation of food is promoted, the liver stimulated, and the flow of bile increased. The various organs of the body all show improved action, and the building up of the tissues is hastened. The eyes grow brighter and the complexion more healthy. There is a tendency for thin subjects to gain flesh, while soft and flabby flesh becomes firm. In addition to all these evidences of the power of Bishop's Tonules, the symptoms of nervous debility and exhaustion gradually disappear, and it is only a question of time as to how long it will take for the whole nervous system to be restored to full strength.

Bishop's Tonules

Fortnight's Treatment 2/9.

A letter has just been received from a gentleman in Hampshire in the following terms:—"I have now gone through a fortnight's course of Bishop's Tonules with great benefit. I was suffering from nervousness and depression, and these have almost disappeared, especially the latter. I took one Tonule with each of my three meals."

Bishop's Tonules are supplied in vials containing a fortnight's treatment, made by Alfred Bishop (Limited), Spelman Street, Mile End New Town, London, supplies may be obtained from your chemist or drug store for 2s. 9d. Alfred Bishop (Limited) are Manufacturing Chemists only, and have but one address.

There are two points we desire specially to emphasise. One is that it is supremely unwise to delay commencing the treatment with Bishop's Tonules if you recognise that you are suffering from nervous breakdown or nervous or brain exhaustion. Your condition will be serious, and you may have a serious breakdown as a result of it. The other point is that Alfred Bishop (Limited) always

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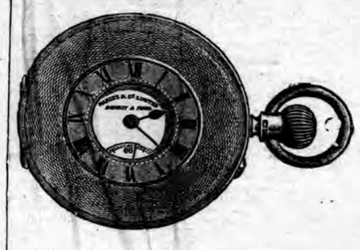

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THE FINEST DRESSING. SPECIALLY PREPARED AND DELICATELY PERFUMED.
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"HARLENE" produces Luxuriant Hair. Prevents it Falling Off and Turning Grey. Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache. The World-Renowned Remedy for Baldness. For Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair Beautifully Soft; for Removing Scurf, Dandruff, &c.; also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Original Colour.

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"Monsieur Philosophow is commanded by

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to forward Cheque for the six bottles of 'Harlene' duly received."

H.R.H. PRINCESS MARIE OF GREECE
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writes: "Please send at once six bottles of 'Harlene,' the same as formerly sent H.I.H. when still Princess Marie of Greece."

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writes: "I enclose cheque in settlement of account for 'Harlene.'"

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"Requires six bottles of Edwards' 'Harlene' for the Hair, sent per Express Parcel Post."

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writes: "Please send me three bottles of 'Harlene' for the Hair by return."

H.R.H. PRINCE GEORGE OF GREECE
writes: "Please forward three bottles of 'Harlene' for the Hair at once."

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"Requests large bottle 'Harlene' for the Hair sent at once."

Mrs. LANGTRY, *the charming Actress Manager*, writes: "Previous to my using HARLENE, my hair had become brittle and was falling off. I have used your preparation daily for 18 months, and my hair is quite restored. I cannot recommend Harlene too highly."

1/-, 2/6, and (3 times 2/6 size) 4/6 per Bottle, from Chemists and Stores all over the World.

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The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, open to all.

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* * * * * At a time when the luxuries of the table are sought after on all sides, I do not hesitate to acknowledge and recommend BENEDICTINE as the queen of liqueurs, now to be seen on any table. It is found and appreciated alike in restaurants, in private families, and on the tables of princes.

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* * * * * We place BENEDICTINE upon our tables for its excellent flavour and delicate perfume, without thinking that this dainty is a powerful specific, a liqueur most efficacious for promoting digestion and the regular circulation of the blood.

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The Benedictine is remarkable for its agreeable taste, and for its really salutary effects as a stomachic; and it is principally on this account that the liqueur should bear the motto "Moritur qui non utitur."

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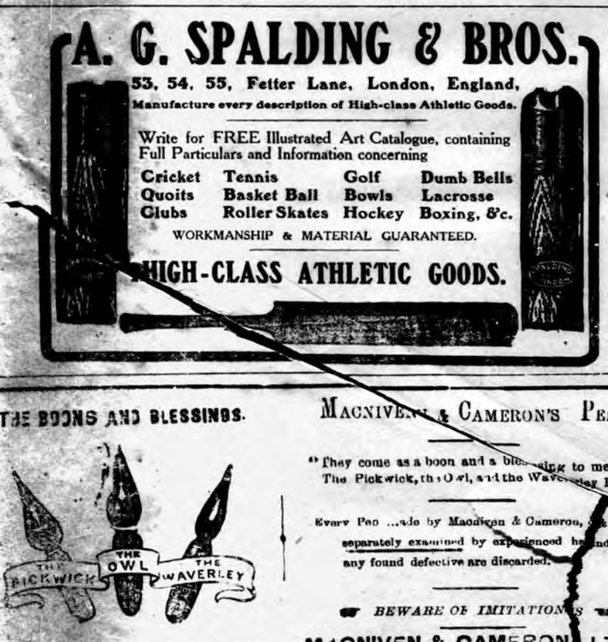

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